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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XX NO. 14— BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

GATHERING OF WAR CLOUDS IN THE FAR EAST

Japan's "No" To Soviet Non-Aggression Pact

CHINA'S BOLD STAND

Determined To Maintain Nation's Dignity.

GRAVE CRISIS IN NANKING CABINET

MYSTERIOUS REPORT OF MOSCOW PLOT TO FOMENT HOSTILITIES IN EAST

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Washington.—China, replying to Mr. Stimson's Note invoking the Nine Power Pact regarding Manchuria, assures the United States that China does not intend concluding any treaty contrary to the International Covenants. The reply accuses Japan of lawless acts and the violation of treaties. Official circles regard both the Chinese and the Japanese replies as "satisfactory."—Reuter.

GRAVE CRISIS IN CHINESE CABINET.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Nanking.—A grave Cabinet crisis, which may lead to complete reorganisation of the Government, is expected to result from a 48-hour Council meeting, at which it is understood Premier Sunfo and Foreign Minister Eugen Chen, advocated a very strong stand against Japan, and declared that they were willing to consider the declaration of war, if necessary, for the maintenance of the Nation's dignity and self-respect, and threatened to resign unless their policy was adopted.

It is understood that military members of the Cabinet are opposing the policy. A formal declaration of war is, therefore, most unlikely.

JAPAN REJECTS SOVIET OFFER.

Tokio.—Japan will reject the Soviet invitation to sign a pact of mutual non-aggression, according to a well-informed comment on the conversations M. Litvinoff had with Mr. Yoshizawa, the Japanese Foreign Minister who recently passed through Moscow. Japan feels that the Kellogg Pact is a sufficient instrument for purpose.—Reuter.

MOSCOW STORY OF A PLOT

A Curious Report By Official Tass Agency

The following report of the plot engineered in Moscow by a member of a foreign Consulate appearing in "Manchester Guardian" throws interesting light on the activities of powers interested in fomenting a war in the East:—

A sensation was caused in Moscow by the news published by the Official Tass Agency of the recall at the instance of the Soviet Government of a member of a foreign mission in Moscow, who is alleged to have tried to persuade a Soviet Government official to stage an attack—not necessarily intended to be fatal—on the Japanese Ambassador.

Revelation of the episode, it is stated, was made by the Soviet official, an employee of the Commissariat of Ways and Communications, whose identity is hidden under the pseudonym, Citizen G. Citizen G. went on Tuesday to the Collegium of the State Political Department and told the following extraordinary story:—

For three and a half years he was acquainted with a member of one of the foreign missions of Moscow, with whom at first he was friendly purely on account of their mutual interests in antiques. Gradually, however, this member of the foreign mission began to obtain from Citizen G. information concerning the state of the Russian Railways, more particularly concerning the construction of new railways.

THE ALLEGED PLOT.

In the beginning of this month, on the initiative of the foreigner, they talked about nothing but the events in Manchuria. In one of their talks Citizen G. received a hint that if an attempt were made in Moscow on the life of the Japanese Ambassador a war between the U.S.S.R. and Japan would be caused.

As G. did not immediately grasp the hint the foreigner renewed this topic after a few days and bluntly began persuading G. that attempt on the Japanese Ambassador would be "a great thing" and that G could undertake this attempt.

During the following talks Citizen G's friend persistently explained the necessity of such an attempt, and emphasised that it would have a purely "demonstrative" nature. He declared that it was not necessary to kill the Ambassador; it would be enough if two bullets from a rusty automatic were to break the pane of the Ambassador's car in the streets of Moscow.

The persistence shown by the foreigner forced G. to understand the seriousness of the intrigue brewing against the Soviet Union. The citizen's conscience smote him, and he laid the plot before the State Department. He is stated to have said that he wanted to atone for the heavy wrong that he has been in danger of doing his country through his "inexperience" of such dirty and disgraceful activities.

On the receipt of this information the State Department checked G's statements and then presented a demand to the head of the foreign mission in question for the recall of the offending member as soon as possible. The demand of the Soviet Government says Tass Agency, had been satisfied.

RIGA VERSION

Reuter's correspondent in Riga states that a Moscow report says that Citizen G. was really Gofumyan, the president of the Auditing Commission of the Chinese Eastern Railway, whose death, announced on December 18, is officially described as being due to a "severe illness." Meanwhile Dr. Vanek, the secretary of the Czecho-Slovakian Legation in Moscow, is returning to his capital, Prague, with a written memorandum which it is presumed will throw some light on the affair.

EFFECTS OF WORLD CRISIS.

Unmistakable Signs In France And U. S. A.

DECLINES IN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Jan. 16.

The effects of a world crisis are strikingly revealed in trade returns for 1931 of the United States and France. According to a message from Paris imports into France in 1931 amounted to 42,199 million francs, representing a decrease of 10,311 million francs, compared with the previous year; while exports amounted to 30,421 million francs, representing a decrease of 12,413 million francs.

A Washington cable states that exports of the U.S.A. totalled 2,424 million dollars, representing a decline of 1,418 million dollars compared with the previous year, while imports were 2,090 million dollars, representing a decline of 970 million dollars.

Sholapur's Seventh Dictator Arrested

PANDHARPUR LEADERS JAILED FOR YEAR

(From Our Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, Jan. 16.

Mr. Baburao Uttarkar who succeeded Mr. Samant as seventh "Dictator" was arrested last evening. Mr. Uttarkar, at 6 p. m. addressed a public meeting held here in the Gandhi Chowk and as he afterwards proceeded to carry on picketing at a liquor shop nearby, the police officials put him under arrest and removed him to the lock-up.

It is understood that Mr. Uttarkar's clerk Mr. Mohanlal Parandekar who was with Mr. Uttarkar was also arrested.

PHERI VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED

Instead of a usual Prabhat Pheri, two volunteers Messrs Phatak and Parandekar took out a "Sayam Pheri" last evening. This Pheri was started from Shet Gulabchand's residence and when it arrived in Mangalwar Peth throgh Chotl Gulli the police arrested both the said volunteers.

PANDHARPUR CONVICTIONS.

Pandharpur leaders, Messrs. Deorao More, Baburao Nerlekar, Bandopant Khadilkar, Kumar Bhonsle, Baburao Kulkarni, Abdulgani and Allabaksha were all convicted and sentenced by Mr. Fernandiz, Pandharpur Sub-Divisional Magistrate, on the 13th instant.

Messrs More and Nerlekar were sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 each. The rest were sentenced to 15 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 each. Messrs Nawalakhe and Kawadi were also sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 each for carrying on picketing at liquor shops.

2 YEARS' HARD LABOUR FOR 2 YOUNG MEN

"Crime Of Making Inflammatory Speeches

ARRESTED IN BOMBAY ON EVE OF SAILING FOR S. AFRICA

SURAT, Jan. 17.

Mr. Mangal Sukha and Mr. Ramji Sukha of Karadi village in Jalalpore Taluka, who were arrested at the Bombay docks while on the point of sailing for South Africa, and brought here, were to-day convicted on a charge of making inflamatory speeches at a meeting at Karadi prior to their departure and were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150 each. The fine was recovered.—A.P.

BULSAR'S LADY DICTATOR SENTENCED

Surat Journalist Ordered To Be On Parole

SURAT, Jan. 17.

The police have arrested six picketers of foreign cloth shops in the city under section 17 (1) Criminal Law Amendment Act. Picketing continues.

Mr. Ishwarlal I. Desai, a local Journalist, who was arrested on 6th January was released to-day. He has been served with a notice asking him not to leave the city limits without the previous permission of the District Magistrate and to report his presence twice a day to police and not to participate in anti-Government activities.

Mrs. Gajraben, second "dictator" of Bulsar, who succeeded her husband Mr. Nathubhai Desai, has been convicted and sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, in default further one month's rigorous imprisonment, under section 17 (1) Criminal Law Amendment Act.—A. P.

(Earlier news from Gujarat see page 12).

District Magistrate Shot Dead By Accident

PATNA, Jan. 17.

News has been received here that Mr. S. A. Khan, I.C.S., District Magistrate of Purnea was shot dead accidentally while returning from a shooting excursion in the district yesterday. Details are lacking.—A.P.

FIRING IN KASHMIR

Srinagar Muslim Protest Meeting

(From A Correspondent)

SRINAGAR, Jan. 16.

A meeting was held here on Friday attended by over 20,000 Muslims and presided by Maulvi Miraksha who said that the Kashmir Committee was the first to raise its voice in support of oppressed Kashmir Muslims. He warned Muslims against propaganda of interested Muslims who were out for creating dissensions.

Resolutions were passed condemning firing on defenceless Muslims and requesting the Government to announce reduction in Revenue immediately.

"IMPOSSIBLE TO CREATE AGAIN PEACEFUL ATMOSPHERE."

Mr. Bertrand-Russel's Plain-Speaking On Indian Situation.

"FRIENDS OF INDIA" CONDEMN GOVERNMENT POLICY.

LONDON, January 17.

"I fear it is impossible to create again a peaceful atmosphere in India", declared Mr. Bertrand Russel, speaking at a reception held by the Commonwealth of India League.

A resolution condemning the Government's Indian policy was passed by a meeting of the Friends of India Society in Trafalgar Square which was addressed by Commander Kenworthy.—Reuter.

"LIBERTY" EDITOR IN SEDITION TRIAL

Charges Framed Against Mr. Bakshi & Printer

BOTH RELEASED ON BAIL

CALCUTTA, January 16.

Charges framed against the Editor and Printer of "Liberty" Charges under section 124 (Sedition) were framed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate against Satya Ranjan Bakshi, editor, and Pulin Beharry Dhar, printer, of "Liberty", in connection with the articles on the Berhampore Conference. The accused pleaded not guilty.

13 persons including 6 boys were arrested last night following a raid on the office of the "Picketing Board".

The prisoners were directed to be released on bail of Rs. 100 each.

5 persons were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment for picketing and distributing unauthorised bulletins.—A.P.

18 PERSONS ARRESTED IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17.

Eighteen persons including women were arrested this afternoon for attempting to hold meetings and take out processions in different parts of the city.—A.P.

LUCKNOW "EMERGENCY OFFICER" ARRESTED.

ALSO SEVEN VOLUNTEERS.

LUCKNOW, January 16.

S. N. Kapoor "Emergency Officer" of the local Congress Committee was arrested to-night when attempting to open a Con-

Mrs. Gandhi's Host Jailed

(See page 12).

gress office in Mahavir temple in Aminabad and addressing a gathering there.

Seven volunteers including one who proclaimed the opening of the Congress house were also arrested on a charge of defying orders under section 144.—A.P.

FOREIGN CLOTH SEALED

Picketing Tells In Poona

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Jan. 16.

Under the auspices of the Poona Women Soot Committee a well attended meeting of women was held last evening at the Shivajee Mandir. About half a dozen women addressed the gathering and strongly protested against the arrest of Kasturba Gandhi and also Yamunabai Ketkar the "dictator" of the Maharashtra Youth League.

CHILDREN'S DAY.

The "Children's Day" was celebrated by the Practicing School and Training College for men. Early in the morning a mass drill of the children from Practicing School and Training College for men, 600 strong was taken.

In the evening, indoor games and sports were held. The function came to conclusion with the magic lantern lecture on "service towards humanity".

IN YERAVDA JAIL.

It is rumoured that the Poona leaders arrested under the new Ordinance namely Messrs. Tulpule, Bhopatker, Gokhale and Gadgil have been placed together. They receive their meals from home. The books which Mr. Tulpule had taken with him to jail for reading are now returned.

PICKETING IN THE CANTONMENT.

Picketing of foreign cloth shops continues in the Cantonment under the supervision of Sjts. Parekh and Chandulal Shah. Two shop-keepers in response to the wishes of the picketers agreed to seal the stock of foreign cloth.

END THE ORDINANCE RAJ.

Deputation To Wait Upon Bombay Governor

ARRESTS AND DISPERSAL OF CONGRESS MEETINGS CONTINUE

A deputation of the Welfare of India League headed by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Chairman, will see Sir Frederick Sykes, Governor of Bombay, and confer with him on the present political situation to-day (Monday).

The object of the Conference is to impress on the Governor the desirability of revising the present policy and offering the services of the League to act as a mediating body in the dispute between Government and the Congress.

ORDINANCE RAJ, A BAD BUSINESS.

A member of the League told a "Chronicle" representative that a section of the members who represented the European mercantile community would like to see a speedy termination of the Ordinance regime, which if continued, would ruin Bombay's trade and industries. Particularly some of the importing firms had been hard hit by the last Civil Disobedience movement and a continuance of the present repression would probably further endanger European commercial enterprise in Bombay.

They are sick of the renewed "hostilities" between Congress and Government which did immeasurable harm to business and they are in favour of a revision of the present policy if not immediate withdrawal of the Ordinances.

CALCUTTA BURRA SAHEB'S SUGGESTION.

In this connection emphasis is laid on the suggestion reported to have been made to the Viceroy by a Calcutta Knight, representing European Commercial interests. The suggestion is that the Europeans in India would vote in favour a revision of the present policy if Indians on their part gave up the aggressive boycott campaign and substituted the slogan "Buy Swadeshi as a rule, but buy British if necessary"

A requisition signed by about

THAT REQUISITION

Demand To Hold Public Meeting Shelved

twenty associations was sent last week it will be recalled to the Commitee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to convene a public meeting to protest against the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and the issue of Ordinances.

A sub-committee which was appointed to make all necessary arrangements met on Saturday last and though practically the whole sub-committee was anxious for an early convening of the public meeting, Sir Chunilal Mehta, the President, is reported to have ruled that a procedure should be adopted which would have the effect of indefinitely postponing an effective compliance with the wishes of the requisitionists.

which means that British goods should be given preference over foreign articles.

DEPUTATION TO THE GOVERNOR.

The deputation of the League will have a frank discussion with the Governor and the result of the Conference will largely depend on the reception accorded by the Governor to the suggestions put forward by the League to ease the present situation.

MALAVIYAJI LEAVES BOMBAY TO-DAY

Pandit Malaviya spent another busy day on Sunday and granted interviews to a number of prominent merchants and non-Congressmen who placed their views on the present political situation before Malaviyaji and sought his advice.

Among the visitors to Birla House, the Pandit's Bombay residence, were a good many wealthy Marwari businessmen. Malaviyaji looked tired when he emerged out after the Conference late in the evening. To a "Chronicle" representative he said that he was thoroughly acquainting himself with the situation in the country and added "I have to act in the best interest of my country."

Malaviyaji leaves Bombay for Allahabad to-day (Monday).

FOUR WOMEN ARRESTED ON TILAK MAIDAN

Flag Salutation Gathering Dispersed By City Police

A crowd of people assembled on the Tilak Maidan, Dadar, on Sunday morning, to participate in a flag salutation ceremony was dispersed by the Mahim Police and five persons including four women were put under arrest. All of them were marched to the Mahim Police lock-up.

A 70-year old woman named Srimati Satvabhamabai was arrested at Dharavi, also by the Mahim Police, for picketing a foreign cloth shop.

Two persons were arrested by the Bombay police while beating a "bataki" and announcing Congress programme.

"OFF DAY" FOR PICKETS.

This summed up the activities of the Bombay police who seemed to be having a comparatively quiet time on Sunday. The men and women volunteers who on week-days were seen picketing foreign cloth shops, also seemed to have taken an "off day", probably due to the fact that the Mulji Jetha Market and shops in Fort were closed. The Mangaldas Cloth Market, however, remained partially open and the absence of the pickets, was taken

(Continued on page 5).

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WANTED—A Competant BILL CLERK for a Solicitor's Office. Apply stating qualifications and remuneration expected to Box No. 1348. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 6563

WANTED—ORGANISERS on Rs. 100 and Agents on Rs. 40 per month to organise the sale of our variety of Teas. Candidates must invest Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 respectively. Apply with one anna stamp to: PLEBEIAN BANKING AND TRADING CO. LTD., 6/2 Hastings Street, Calcutta.
A No. 1.

WANTED—RESPECTABLE GENTLEMEN to represent as CHIEF AGENTS and BRANCH MANAGERS, on a salary from Rs. 60 to Rs. 200 p.m. besides Commission and allowances. Novel and easy schemes specially introduced for the middle class people, experienced and energetic hands preferred. SHARDA INSURANCE CO. LTD., 17, Maclagan Road, LAHORE.
A M

WANTED—An experienced and competent GUJARATI GRADUATE of the Bombay University or the Gujarat Vidyapith to act as a Resident Superintendent of a Boarding House in Bombay. Pay according to qualifications. Apply stating qualifications to Box No. 1339, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6541

WANTED—Experienced SALESMAN in Soap line. Apply KOHINOOR AGENCIES, opp. Jamat Khana, 82, Samuel Street, Bombay.
A R6565

WANTED—PAID CANDIDATES Rupees 15/- monthly station-master classes, apply selection form remitting Rupee one SERVICE COMPULSORY SUPDT. Railway Station Master. TELEGRAPH TRAINING INSTITUTE, Delhi.
A R6564

WANTED—A MATRON, fully qualified with good experience in maternity work at a hospital for Navsari Hindu Maternity Home. Apply with testimonials stating terms. Quarters provided. Box No. 1342, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A A6550

WANTED—Energetic and influential AGENTS or CANVASSERS of either caste or creed for a well-known Provident Insurance Company on pay or commission basis. For particulars. Apply to Box No. 1347 Advt. Dept. Bombay Chronicle."
A R6558

Situations Vacant.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the appointment of Superintendent of the Indian Sailors Home, Bombay. Only Indians of good education and experience in Social Service work will be considered. Pay Rs. 150—10—200 a month, with free quarters. The appointment will be on probation up to 6 months in the first instance. Applications will be received up to 31st January and should be addressed to HON. SECRETARY, Indian Sailors Home Society, C/o. Bombay Port Trust, Ballard Road Bombay.
A R 4232

WANTED—One ORGANISER for Bombay City and Suburbs and another for Lower Gujarat by an established National Life Office. Good salary and prospects. Previous experience essential. Apply Box No. 1336, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6539

WANTED—A HOSIERY MANUFACTURER, having practical and theoretical experience of knitting, cutting and sewing various kind of plain and Fancy Fabrics on various Maker's Machines. He must be a Mechanical man of his line and capable of supervising the Factory. Apply to:—JUGGILAL KAMLAPAT, Cawnpore.
A 4201

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3 BEAUTIFUL GIRLS, who left their homes to seek adventure. See them TO-DAY at PATHE CINEMA.

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WANTED—DERBY DOUBLER, arranged for 84-96 slivers and making Laps 36" wide or 18" wide. Apply Box No. 1341, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
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E

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L R 6568

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GROWN at an elevation of 7500 feet "O. K." NILGIRI ORANGE TEA is BEST SWADESHI Drink. Try and be satisfied. "SVADESHI" Hornby Road, Bombay.
T R6515

CLARION CALL OF THE COUNTRY is for SWADESHI. Why not use Swadeshi "O. K." "DARJEELING TEA" the only BEST in market. SVADESHI, Hornby Road, Bombay.
T R 6513

SAGATTARIUS, the well established and famous Cotton Specialist starts penalty system of American Forecast from to-day. No more loss for you. Kothari Mansions, opposite G. P. O 1st Floor, Fort Bombay.
P R 6567

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GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns

Public Notices.

NOTICE

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Gowalia Tank Maidan will be kept RESERVED for the General Election of Municipal Councillors from 25th January, 1932, to 15th February, 1932, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
D. S. LAUD,
Superintendent,
Municipal Gardens,

Victoria Gardens Office.
Byculla, Bombay.
Dated 16th January, 1932.
4229.

THE JAMSHED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company duly convened and held on the 14th day of January, 1932, the following resolution was duly passed as an Extraordinary Resolution for winding up the said Company voluntarily:—

RESOLUTION

"That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this Meeting that the Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business and that it is advisable to wind up the same and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily."

Dated this 15th day of January 1932.

PHIROZE SETHNA.
Chairman of the Meeting.
4230.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held at the Office of the Company, on the Mill premises, Hyderabad (Deccan), on Monday the 18th January, 1932, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1 To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1931.
2 To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
3 To appoint Auditors and fix their remnueration.
4 To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from 4th January, 1932, to 18th January, 1932, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of the Directors,
RAMANNA BHOMMIAH &
VENKATA KRISHNIAH,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents,
Hyderabad (Deccan),
21st December, 1931.
4156

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the sale of WASTES produced at the Khatau Makanji Mills and the same will be received at the mill by the undersigned upto 29th January, 1932, along with a deposit of Rs. 300/- with each tender.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept any or the highest tender.

H. L. DAWLATJADA,
General Manager,
Haines Road, Byculla, Bombay.
Bombay, 7th Jan., 1932.
4178

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "HAVRE MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 16th January 1932, from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

Public Notices.

NOTICE

TENDERS FOR BROAD GAUGE STEEL GOODS BRAKE VANS.

1. Tenders are invited for the supply of Broad Gauge four-wheel steel goods brake vans on Indian Railway standards "BVG" type underframes and with superstructure in accordance with S.I. Railway drawing No. 6760, without wheels and axles.

2. Copies of a set of tender documents consisting of instructions to tenderers, form of tender, conditions of contract, schedules and specification can be obtained at Rs. 3 per set on application to the Chief Mechanical Engineer, S. I. Railway, Golden Rock. Applications for drawings required for tendering purpose should be made to the Chief Mechanical Engineer, S. I. Railway, Golden Rock for the 18 sheets of drawings relating to the superstructure, etc., and to the Central Standards Office for Railways, Delhi, for any of the I. R. S. drawings relating to the "BVG" type underframe. The 18 sheets of S. I. Railway drawings will be supplied at Re. 1-8-0 per sheet and the I.R.S. drawings may be obtained on payment from the Central Standards Office for Railways, Delhi, at the rate which may be fixed for same. These amounts will not be refunded whether the tenderer is successful or not.

3. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed envelopes and endorsed "Tenders for Brake Vans" and should reach the Chief Mechanical Engineer, S. I. Railway, Golden Rock, before 12 noon on Monday, the 4th April, 1932, at which hour and date they will be opened and the quotations announced by the Chief Mechanical Engineer, or an Officer acting on his behalf, for the information of any tenderers who may desire to be present.

4. It may be noted that the invitation to tender is being published in India only, but tenders from foreign firms will also be accepted and considered on the clear understanding that the vehicles must be delivered in India and that payment will be made for them in India in rupees.

5. Detailed instructions regarding conditions under which tenders from Indian and foreign firms will be accepted and considered are available in the "Instructions to tenderers" contained in the tender documents.

6. The Chief Mechanical Engineer reserves to himself the right to reject any tender without assigning any reason and does not bind himself to accept the lowest tender, the whole of a tender or any tender.

Ag. Chief Mechl. Engineer.

Golden Rock.
7th January, 1932.
4213

THE MADRAS UNITED SPG. & WG. MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The Offices of the Madras United Spg. and Wg. Mills Co. Ltd., have been, from the 16th January 1932, removed to "Ewart House," No. 3, Tamarind Lane, (3rd Floor), Fort, Bombay.
For the Madras United Spg. & Wg. Mills, Co. Ltd.,
CARSANDAS MOOLJI JAIDHA,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
4235

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the COMMON JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on MONDAY morning, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock (S. T.)

KIKABHAI PREMCHAND,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 16th January 1932.
6234

THE JAMSHED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 209 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, that a meeting of the Creditors of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 8th day of February, 1932, at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

Dated this 15th day of January 1932.

HORMASJI D. JASSOOBHOY,
Liquidator.
4233

Public Notices.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY CO., LTD.
(Incorporated In England.)

NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR BROAD GAUGE STEEL GOODS BRAKE VANS.

1. Tenders are invited for the supply of Broad Gauge four-wheel steel goods brake vans on Indian Railway standards "BVG" type underframes and with superstructure in accordance with S.I. Railway drawing No. 6760, without wheels and axles.

2. Copies of a set of tender documents consisting of instructions to tenderers, form of tender, conditions of contract, schedules and specification can be obtained at Rs. 3 per set on application to the Chief Mechanical Engineer, S. I. Railway, Golden Rock. Applications for drawings required for tendering purpose should be made to the Chief Mechanical Engineer, S. I. Railway, Golden Rock for the 18 sheets of drawings relating to the superstructure, etc., and to the Central Standards Office for Railways, Delhi, for any of the I. R. S. drawings relating to the "BVG" type underframe. The 18 sheets of S. I. Railway drawings will be supplied at Re. 1-8-0 per sheet and the I.R.S. drawings may be obtained on payment from the Central Standards Office for Railways, Delhi, at the rate which may be fixed for same. These amounts will not be refunded whether the tenderer is successful or not.

3. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed envelopes and endorsed "Tenders for Brake Vans" and should reach the Chief Mechanical Engineer, S. I. Railway, Golden Rock, before 12 noon on Monday, the 4th April, 1932, at which hour and date they will be opened and the quotations announced by the Chief Mechanical Engineer, or an Officer acting on his behalf, for the information of any tenderers who may desire to be present.

4. It may be noted that the invitation to tender is being published in India only, but tenders from foreign firms will also be accepted and considered on the clear understanding that the vehicles must be delivered in India and that payment will be made for them in India in rupees.

5. Detailed instructions regarding conditions under which tenders from Indian and foreign firms will be accepted and considered are available in the "Instructions to tenderers" contained in the tender documents.

6. The Chief Mechanical Engineer reserves to himself the right to reject any tender without assigning any reason and does not bind himself to accept the lowest tender, the whole of a tender or any tender.

Ag. Chief Mechl. Engineer.

Golden Rock.
7th January, 1932.
4213

THE MADRAS UNITED SPG. & WG. MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The Offices of the Madras United Spg. and Wg. Mills Co. Ltd., have been, from the 16th January 1932, removed to "Ewart House," No. 3, Tamarind Lane, (3rd Floor), Fort, Bombay.
For the Madras United Spg. & Wg. Mills, Co. Ltd.,
CARSANDAS MOOLJI JAIDHA,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
4235

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the COMMON JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on MONDAY morning, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock (S. T.)

KIKABHAI PREMCHAND,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 16th January 1932.
6234

THE JAMSHED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 209 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, that a meeting of the Creditors of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 8th day of February, 1932, at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

Dated this 15th day of January 1932.

HORMASJI D. JASSOOBHOY,
Liquidator.
4233

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NADIRSHA SHAPURJI TARAPOREVALA, WALJI VERSEY, MOTILAL FOOLCHAND and Bai SUNTOKBAI, widow of Odhavji Mulji, the Proving Executors and Trustees of the last Will and Testament of Dwarkadas Jeenabhoy, deceased, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considerel as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTIES ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRSTLY:—ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure, containing by actual measurement square yards (but according to Collector's record 144 1/9 square yards plus 36 2/9 square yards equal to 180 1/3 square yards) or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. 9048 and 9049; Old Survey No. 528 and New Survey Nos. (i.e. Laughton's Survey Nos.) 5163 and Cadastral Survey No. 2962 part of Bhuleshwar Division together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house or chawl standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under 'C' Ward No. 6640; Street No. 2 (Old Street Nos. 88, 90, and 66, 78) and which said premises are situate at the junction of Falkland Road and 2nd Carpenter Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Falkland Road; on or towards the West by the property herein secondly described; on or towards the North by the property thirdly described, and on or towards the South by the 2nd Carpenter Street.

SECONDLY:—ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure, containing by actual measurement .....square yards (but according to Collector's record 106 square yards) or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. 9045; Old Survey No. 529; New Survey No. (i.e. Laughton's Survey No. 5273, and Cadastral Survey No. 2962 part of Bhuleshwar Division together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon jointly assessed by the Municipality of Bombay with the property thirdly described under 'C' Ward No. 6639, Street No. 4, (Old Street No. 86), and which said premises are situate at 2nd Carpenter Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property firstly described; on or towards the West by the property formerly of Shankar Damodar Yeshwant Godambe, but now of Moreshwar Shankar Godambe; on or towards the South by the said 2nd Carpenter Street; and on or towards the North by the property herein thirdly described.

THIRDLY:—ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure, containing by actual measurement .....square yards (but according to Collector's record 35 square yards) or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. 9047; Old Survey No. 1529; and New Survey No. (i.e. Laughton's Survey No.) 2|5273, and Cadastral Survey No. 2962 part of Bhuleshwar Division together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay formerly under 'C' Ward No. 6775; Street No. 80, but now jointly assessed by the Municipality of Bombay with the property above secondly described as therein stated and which premises are abutting on Falkland Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the West by the said Falkland Road; on or towards the West by a Sweeper's passage; on or towards the North by the property of Ebrahim Fafebhai; and on or towards the South partly by properties firstly and secondly described and by the property of Moreshwar Shankar Godambe.

Dated this 16th day of Janv. 1932.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with section 88 of the Sea Customs Act 8 of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 25th January, 1932, at 2 p.m. at the New Custom House, Ballard Road, the following goods:—

Wearing Apparel; Wines and Spirits; Perfumery; Wireless Parts; Tobacco; Cigarettes and other miscellaneous goods.

AUCTION SALE OF C.I. SHEDS; Tip Wagon bodies and frames; Mild Steel; Tool Steel; Vulcan Steel; and Steel of various sections; Bolts and Nuts; Rivets; Spikes; Fish plates; Taps; Dies; Drills; Punches; Spanners; Pullies; Oil centerings; C. I. Sheets; Wooden furniture; etc., etc.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 22nd January, 1932, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Cleveland Road, Worlee Trust Stores, near New Worlee Bridge, the above-mentioned goods.

MENESSE & CO.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 47 BALES OF AFRICAN COTTON.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction in Messrs. Khimji Damji & Co.'s B.P.T. Godown No. H. 114, Sewree Cotton Depot, on account of the concerned:—

37 Bales African Cotton A. R. quality.

10 Bales African Cotton B. R. quality.

BENNETT & CO.

DIVINE MEDICINE OF

HERNIA

CENT PER CENT SUCCESS WITHOUT OPERATION.

Why do you suffer from Hernia. Come to us, we shall make a contract with you and cure you of the disease. If you fail to see us, send five pice, postal stamp, have the testimonials and directions and get yourself radically cured from afar.

Apply to:—DR. H. C. ROY,
DIVINE TREATMENT HALL,
91, Amherst Street, Calcutta.

Bank of India, Ltd.

Established 7th September 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Company's Act VII of 1859)
Head Office:
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaik Memon Street), Bombay, Poona, Bandra, Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

London Agents:
The Westminster Bank Ltd.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Re. 1 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Calcutta
NEEM SOAP
NEEM MARGOSA SOURCE
MEDICINAL AND TOILET
FOR DAILY USE, TOILET BATH AND NURSERY. ACTIVE SKIN CURE FOR SKIN AFFECTIONS AND SAFEGUARDS EPIDEMIC DISEASES

HAVE DELIGHT BATHING WITH THIS IDEAL REFRESHING HIGHLY SCENTED ANTI-SEPTIC SOAP.

KEEPS THE SKIN SMOOTH PREVENTS INFECTION AND HEALS SKIN DISEASES.

THE NEEM CHEMICAL & INDUSTRIAL WORKS.

Ask for other "Neem Products" from:

Sole Agents:—
RAJA & SONS, RAICHUR.
Stockists: P. HARKISONDAS & CO., 314-16, Lamington Road, Bombay.
RAMJANALLY EBRAHIM & CO., 81, Princess Street, Bombay.
INDO GERMAN TRADING CO., Fida Building, Princess Street, Bombay.
SHA ODHAJI LAWJI, Bhimji Rawji Building, Princess Street, Bombay.
THE NORTH WESTERN COMMERCIAL TRADING CO., LTD., Peshawar
R 6536

Let your Body and Brain Be Refreshed by using

ZANDU DRAKSHA-ASAVA

Mridvikarishta-Sharangdhar M. Ch. 10

A Delicious and Remarkable Remedy

Why Remain Fatigued and Depressed? Why not try from to-day?

That Acts At Once

The Well-known Body and Brain Refresher

ZANDU DRAKSHA-ASAVA

Avoid Substitutes

Zandu Pharmaceutical Works Limited.

Sayani Road, BOMBAY 14.

Selling Depot: Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY 2

Price List of Ayurvedic preparations on application

ZANDU DRAKSHA-ASAVA in Retail can be had of Agents, Chemists and Druggists and other Shop-keepers, etc.

Baliwalla & Home Opticians

MAKERS OF DISTINCTIVE SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES AWARDED SEVERAL GOLD MEDALS

KALBADEVI ROAD BOMBAY

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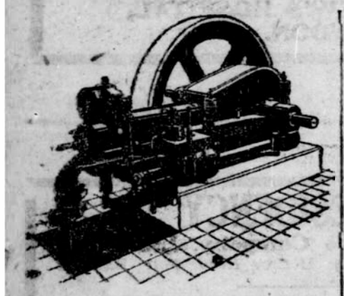
Doctors always recommend MOIST heat
Follow their advice and use
KAOPLASMA
THE MODERN PAIN KILLING PACK
Spread it over the affected part as you would butter on bread and it soothe pain and curative properties will penetrate right to the seat of the pain bringing healing and comfort in manner never achieved by the old fashioned and messy linseed poultice
The book of Kaoplasma is a mine of curative knowledge into the is worked a treasure of valuable extracts and oils making it ready to with remedial force.
Use Kaoplasma in Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pneumonia—for Neuralgia, Strained Muscles, Bruises, Sprains, wherever heat is needed.
Of all Chemists and Dealers.

BURGOYNE BURBIDGES & CO. LTD
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
LONDON S.E. EST. 1741

India's Oldest, World-Renowned Beautifier of Skin and Complexion. A dark skin is turned fair. G. B. C. P. WORKS, Hathibela, B. C., Calcutta; Sri Krishnan Bros., Madras; Kemp & Company, Limited, or M.D. Vora & Co, Bombay; Mandavya & Co., and V.B. Bros., Sunder Road, Karachi.

CROSSLEY

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From 2 B. H. P. to 1000 B. H. P.
For Mills, Gin and Press Factories, Flour, Oil and Rice Mills, Water Pumps and for all Industrial drives.
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Branches all over the world.
For particulars of all kinds of Industrial Machinery etc.
Apply Sole Agents:—
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MACHINERY IMPORTERS
95, Apollo Street, Bombay.

A WAY TO HEALTH
Disorganisation of the functions of the Liver means all sorts of troubles for digestion, resulting in Constipation, Headache, Loss of Appetite, etc.
Gajjar's Livel Solution
sets right all such troubles and shows a way to health and its pleasures.
Ask for Particulars and Pamphlet.
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GIRGAON, BOMBAY.

TRADE & FINANCE.

SURPRISE REDUCTION IN BANK RATE TO 7 P. C.

Silver Stock 10,000 Bars And Day's Offtake 10 Bars.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
Bombay, Jan. 15.

MONEY

A noticeable feature of the week was the reduction in the Imperial Bank of India Rate from 8 to 7 per per cent, which came as an agreeable surprise to the market. A reduction at this time of the year is rather unusual, particularly in view of the fact that the cash balance of the Bank and the percentage of cash to liabilities stand at a very low level.

The money market remained very steady with call funds in demand at 7 per cent. but following the reduction in the Bank Rate, these were quoted at about 6 per cent. Treasury renewals amounted to Rs. 281.50 lakhs and maturities to Rs. 344 lakhs. Government have raised the rate for intermediate three months bills to Rs. 98-5 and the rate for tenders may be raised next week. The trade demand shows a decline of about 87.86 lakhs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One to two months 5½ per cent. three months 5½ per cent. and Six months 5 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 8th January 1932 shows a decrease of Rs. 214.81 lakhs in the cash balance now amounting to Rs. 8,90,70,000 as compared with Rs. 11.49 crores at this time last year. The per centage of cash to liabilities is 12.22, a decrease of 2.04 per cent, under last week. Loans and cash credits are down by Rs. 129.62 lakhs and by Rs. 128.80 lakhs respectively, while Inland bills discounted are up by Rs. 4.20 lakhs. Government deposits have decreased by Rs. 139.04 lakhs to Rs. 6.92 crores and other deposits by Rs. 166.18 lakhs to Rs. 62.21 crores. Government have again borrowed from the Bank Rs. 1 crore against Ways and Means advances, while the Bank has repaid Rs. 50 lakhs borrowed from the Government against Inland bills discounted under the Paper Curency Act.

GILT EDGED MARKET.

The gilt-edged market was steady following improvement in the value of India sterling stocks in London which in turn was due to favourablee Government finance position and repayment of £15 million were due to-day. The reduction in the Bank Rate here is likely to afford some more relief to the holders of gilt edged securities. There was some investment enquiry for short-term bonds. 3½ per cent. Paper advanced from Rs. 51-6 to Rs. 53-8. 5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan gained one point from Rs. 88-10 to Rs. 89-10. 5 per cent. 1935 Loans showed no change at Rs. 89-14, while 1933 loans improved to Rs. 96-8 and 1939-44 loans from Rs. 78-10 to Rs. 79-2. 6 per cent. Bonds due 1932 gained about four annas to Rs. 99-6 and 6½ per cent. 1933-36 Bonds by 8 annas to Rs. 93-8. 6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan also steadied to Rs. 100-4. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan improved from Rs. 59 to Rs. 59-12 and 1934-37 loan from Rs. 82-2 to Rs. 82-12. 4½ per cent. 1955-60 Loan kept steady and is quoted at Rs. 68 and 1934 bonds at Rs. 91-2. 6½ per cent. Treasury Bonds due 1935 is quoted at a premium of 4 annas.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The Paper Currency return of the 7th instant shows a decrease of Rs. 165.91 lakhs in notes in circulation which now stand at Rs. 177.64 crores. Silver coin is down by Rs. 71.08 lakhs to Rs. 114.33 crores and silver bullion by Rs. 85.31 lakhs to Rs. 7.09 crores, while gold bullion remains unchanged at Rs. 4.56 crores. Securities in India have declined by Rs. 90.48 lakhs to Rs. 50.15 crores and Internal bills by Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 1½ crores. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 70.92 as against 71.13 a week ago.

EXCHANGE.

A steady tone characterised the sterling exchange market with sellers of ready T. T. at 1s. 6-3/32s. and buyers at 1s. 6-5/32d. Gold bills were largely responsible for this strength, merchandise exports being negligible. Government received large applications at 1s. 6 3/32d. and allotted but 26 per cent. The following are the forward rates:—January 1/6 3/32; February 1/6-1/16; March 1/6-1/32 and April 1/16.

The Dollar sterling quotation improved during the week from dollars 3.38 to dollars 3.46.3/8. French francs improved from 86.23 to 89, but closed at 88.34. The Belga and the Italian lira closed at 25.00 and 68.10 respectively.

A press communique of the 12th instant states that tenders for £3,810,000 at 1s. 6-3-32d. were received and allotted approximately 26 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. £1 million will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 20th January 1932 on the same conditions as previously announced.

A Press communique of the same date states that sterling purchased during the week ending 9th January amounted to £1,958,000 and the total remittances since 1st April 1931 to-date to £44,817,804, of which £14,047,804 represent remittances to meet sales of sterling.

GOLD

Although the volume of forward business transacted in the gold market was small, a fair amount of business in ready was done during the week. The tendency on the whole was for lower prices following steadier sterling dollar cross rate. The price of ready which stood at Rs. 29-12 at the opening declined and closed at Rs. 29. The total shipment last week aggregated about Rs. 170 lakhs and the amount so far booked for this Mail is about Rs. 173 lakhs. The supply on hand is estimated at about 5 lakhs tolas and arrivals from upcountry although somewhat restrained still continue. The price of sovereigns also eased during the week and is quoted at Rs. 18-9-0 both for ready and delivery 21st January. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 29-12 and Rs. 29-0 both for ready and 25th January settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to 251,857 in bar and coin. There is no shipment of gold from London this week.

SILVER.

A very limited amount of business was transacted in the silver market, but the tendency remained downward owing mainly to heavy stocks in the local market which are estimated at about 10,000 bars and an insignificant offtake of about 10 bars a day. The price of ready declined from Rs. 61-12 to Rs. 59-13. In foreign markets there was no noticeable change, the Shanghai tael ranging between 1s. 11-1|8d. and 1s.11-5|16d. and the price in London moved about 1|8d. either way of 20d. per ounce standard. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 61-12 and Rs. 59-13 for ready and Rs. 62-11 and Rs. 60-3 for 28th January settlement. There is no silver arriving by the incoming mail. The total imports during the week amounted to 48 bars and Rs. 31,538 in coin. This week's shipment from London is nil.

SHARES.

No business was transacted in the share market during the week under report.

CALCUTTA.

The price of hessians was maintained at Rs. 9-4 and jute shares in the Calcutta market ruled quietly steady.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.
Bombay, Jan. 15.

Our Sugar Market ruled steady during the week under review with very small fluctuations. In all, Ready prices have dropped by about a/4 Anna per cwt. and Forward prices remained nearly unaltered. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were:—Rs. 15/11/9 and Rs. 15/11 for Java Ready Sugar Rs. 5/14 and Rs. 5/-13/9 for December, Rs. 5/13/6 and Rs. 5/13/3 for January, and Rs. 5/14 and Rs. 5/13/6 for Feb-March shipments, Rs. 15/9/9 and Rs. 15/9 for Russian Ready and Rs. 15/9/6 and Rs. 15/9/3 for British Refined Sugar. The latest European Beet estimate as published by Mr. Litch is given at 7,774,000 tons which is about 3 lakhs of tons less than the privious estimate and compares with a final outturn last year of 10,450,000 tons. It is reported that V.J.P. in Java have again at the close shaded their limits and accepted bids for 20,000 tons whites and browns at F. 6½ and F. 6¼ respectively. Karachi and Calcutta are also reported to be steady and the Ready Prices, according to the latest information ruling there are Rs. 15/1 and Rs. Rs. 10/15/3 respectively.

Arrivals.—S. S. Sebara with British Refined Sugar and S. S. Begum and S. S. Sumatra with Java Sugar arrived during the week with about 55,000, 10,000 and 38,000 bags respectively.

Stocks and Offtake:—Offtake during the week is estimated at about 35,000 bags, leaving the stock of about 1,60,000 bags.

The following are the quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/11 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 5/15 per cwt F.B.H.
S. S. Sumatra Rs. 5/14 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment December Rs. 5/14 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment January Rs. 5/13/6 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment February Rs. 5/14 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Feb-March Rs. 5/14 per cwt F.B.H.
Russian Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 15/9 per cwt.
Continental Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 15/6/3 per cwt.
Shipment December Rs. 5/9/6 per cwt F.B.H.
British Refined Sugar:—Ready Rs. 15/9/6 per cwt.
Shipment December Rs. 5/12/6 per cwt F.B.H.
Tone:—Steady.

INDIA'S TEXTILE IMPORTS.

Sharp Contraction In Six Months.

The "Financial Times" writes in mail week:—

The foreign trade of India declined considerably in the first six months of the fiscal year, the grand total of imports, exports and re-exports in that period (1st April to 30th September) falling by 32 per cent in value, as compared with the turnover in the corresponding period of 1930.

According to an analysis of the returns compiled by the Department of Overseas Trade, imports at Rs. 66 crores (£49,500,000) were reduced by Rs. 21 crores (£15,750,000), or 24 per cent.

Exports, including re-exports were down Rs. 47 crores, or 38 per cent, to Rs. 78 crores (£58,500,000).

The share of the United Kingdom in the import trade was reduced from Rs. 35,20 lakhs (40.3 per cent) to Rs. 22,45 lakhs (33.8 per cent). The following is a list of the principal items of import from the United Kingdom which show reductions:—

	1930 Rs.(lakhs)	1931 Rs.(lakhs)
Grey (unbleached, pice-goods	242	54
White (bleached) piecegoods	367	232
Coloured, printed or dyed piecegoods	337	138
Cotton twist and yarn	75	58
Machinery and mill-work	588	391
Galvanised sheets	126	43
Electrical instruments	89	63
Provisions	87	64
Hardware	70	50
Cigarettes	53	32

CLEARANCE SALE
5 WATCHES
FOR
5 RUPEES
Including Postage.
One railway regulator watch.
Two dummy pocket watches.
Two dummy wrist watches.
To clear our large stock of watches we have decided to sell them in lots of "5 watches for Rs. 5/- only." In durability our watches are a class in themselves. The clearance sale will continue only for a limited period and thereafter the watches will be sold at their usual prices. Order for less than a lot of five watches will not be entertained.
GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY ORDER TO-DAY.
The Manager.
The GERMAN WATCH CO.,
Post Box No. 56, Lahore.

with wide and keen cutting edged Every Blade sold under money back Guarantee.
SAHARA lasts longer and yields many pleasant creamy shaves than other Blades on the market.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Apply:—
Post Box No. 154, Bombay.

REJUVENATION
VILAS YOGA:—Rs. 2. Instantaneous effect like a marvel in loss of manhood. No need for monkey gland. Youthful cheer even to the old. Safe, sure, and of hoary repute. KAVIRAJ R SHASTRI, B. A., Kanchrapara, (Bengal).

COTTON

LATEST INFORMATION IS MONEY ITSELF.

COTTON BUSINESS.—We transact cotton business on behalf of our clients through the E. I. C. Assn. Ltd., and the Mahajan Assn. Our clients remain in touch with all the latest information from all Foreign markets which help them to cover their bargains profitably.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—The New York and Liverpool Cotton Markets dominate all other markets of the world and every bit of information there is flashed all round the world. Shrewd speculators avail themselves of the news and make large profits. The Bureau remains in constant touch with these markets right from the opening, midway fluctuations to the closing prices.

STERLING DOLLAR CROSS RATE:—The Sterling Dollar Cross Rate is of utmost importance to business. All the commodity markets rule practically in tune with the fluctuations in the Cross Rate. We receive opening, closing and all time to time fluctuations together with our London Agent's opinion. We can wire or telephone same to any part of India for a moderate charge.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CALLS.—Quotations of Liverpool and New York Futures together with Bombay quotations and expectation (Dharna) can be phoned or wired to any part of India.

DAILY COTTON FUTURES FORECAST.—Based scientifically on astrological calculations and latest cabled advices. This is the only Institution which receives costly cables from Home daily stating therein American Cotton Futures Forecast.

OUR RATES ARE EXTREMELY MODERATE.

Further particulars from:—
COTTON INFORMATION BUREAU
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'Phone No. 24241.
Tele. "VANUSET."

PAYING INVESTMENT
The investment of the small sum of One Rupee in the purchase of a tin of the
ATANK NIGRAH PILLS
will bring you improved health and strength by which you will be able to make the best use of your money.
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Grand-dad
As a youth he was a "gay young spark". As a man, he developed into a lover of good eating and good drinking. To-day he has a legacy from these years of "high living" in the shape of a "plaguy lumbago" and he has had two or three attacks of gout. At one time he suffered a lot, for ointments and plasters and so forth offended his sense of cleanliness. Now he laughs at his troubles!
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"TERRORISM AND REPRESSION."

Suggestions To British Premier For Revision Of Policy.

Under the caption "Terrorism and Repression", Mr. G. T. Garratt writes in the "New Statesman and Nation".

"India, it would seem has started again upon the weary round of ordinances and outrages, 'hartals' 'lathi' charges, no-rent campaigns, and evictions. It is clear to anyone who was in India this summer that the position has rapidly worsened since the National Government has taken office, but it is extremely difficult to gather, from the meagre and distorted news which filters back to England how far these recent disturbances are the direct result of a change of policy in England and how far they can be ascribed to the efforts of the intransigent wing of the Congress Party. There are four disturbed areas, and in two of these, Bengal and the North-West Frontier, the Congress are not the direct instigators of the activities which have led to Government repression. The little group of middle-class Bengalis who are responsible for the murders in that Province can claim some measure of Congress sympathy, in spite of Mr. Gandhi's disclaimer, but having dedicated themselves to this work they are under no one's control. Similarly the Moslem Red Shirts under Abdul Ghaffar Khan have little more than a loose connection with the Congress. It is only in the United Provinces and to a far lesser extent in Bardoli that the Congress Party, under Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Patel are directly leading an agrarian movement which is also definitely anti-Government.

A DIRECT CHALLENGE.

It was not inevitable, therefore, that the new powers taken by Government, and the uses to which they have been put, should have been considered a direct challenge to the Congress, or should have been accepted as such by Mr. Gandhi and the other returning delegates. There was, in fact, considerable feeling amongst moderate Hindu leaders that some further Government action was necessary in Bengal and on the frontier, and even in the Congress there is some sympathy for the landlord's point of view. The Kashmir disturbances, and the communal riots at Chittagong had shown how easily the irresponsible attacks of young Hindus upon the Government may become converted into looting of "bazars" by Moslems, and the burning of shops and money-lenders' records. In all parts of India there are these cross-currents, due chiefly to awakening political interest in other classes besides the Hindu middle class. Perhaps the most striking example of this was the hostile reception accorded to Mr. Gandhi at Bombay by the depressed classes, which entirely upset the ordinary Congress arrangements for a "hartal" and an anti-Government demonstration. The interesting point about this was that the Mahars and others who took part in it were not, as at Nasik, merely asserting their claim to be treated as Hindus and as human beings, but were showing their disapproval of Mr. Gandhi's attitude during the Conference, when he resisted Dr. Ambedkar's demand for special representation. There is no question here of a deliberate policy of "divide and rule," these inter-sectional disputes are the inevitable result of introducing the idea of democracy into a country which is organised along caste and communal lines.

It is, therefore, very unfortunate that those outrages which have taken place, and the measures taken to repress them, should be bound up with such questions as the continuation of the "Delhi Pact", and the co-operation of the Congress leaders, like Pandit Malaviya, with the work of the Conference. It is difficult to avoid the impression that this is due to two sections, both of which disliked the Pact from the first and have no belief in the value of Congress participation in the Conference. One section is a group of officials in the Government of India, and the other section is the wing of the Congress led by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the Patels. The first has a very considerable voice in the drafting of Government orders and ordinances, and the second practically controls the whole of the Indian nationalist press, and this, with the exception of a few unimportant Moslem papers, and the newspapers which cater chiefly for Europeans, forms the only means by which those outside India can gauge Indian opinion.

TRAGEDY OF THE SITUATION

The tragedy of the present situation is the absence of any solid body of Indians working actively for a settled and responsible Government. It is useless to blame the Hindu Liberals, or the more moderate elements in the Congress. The truth is that these men and women, even those who actually attended the Round Table Conference in London, are completely mystified over the future policy of the Government. Just as we have to judge the mentality of the Congress from the Indian press, so they have to gather the intentions of the Cabinet from the Prime Minister's vague speeches, from Sir Samuel Hoare's negative pronouncements, and from the extremely hostile attitude of the Conservative press It is nonsense for Mr. MacDonald to state, as he did the other day, that "the Government has given more proof than any of its predecessors that by negotiation and consent it was preparing, in conjunction with the leaders of Indian opinion, to agree to a very large broadening of Indian freedom." The whole statement read in the light of the proceedings during the last fortnight of the Conference can only add to the general bewilderment and uncertainty. It would be interesting to know exactly what "proof" has been given by the present Government which was lacking during the term of office of Mr. MacDonald's previous Labour Government. The ordinary Indian politician has no idea whether the method of progress by negotiation is to continue or not. There was no negotiation about the Prime Minister's final statement, and none about the procedure to be adopted during the coming year. It was only with great difficulty that the Indian delegation, including the Princes, the Moslems, and the Europeans were able to force the chairman to let them express their unanimous disapproval of the line of policy which Sir Samuel Hoare had told some of them privately that he meant to adopt.

AN ADVANCE TO PREMIER

It would be the beginning of wisdom on the Indian question if the Prime Minister would understand that very few leading Indian politicians any longer trust his good intentions, and none believe that he is likely to be in a position to control his Cabinet for another year. That is why they are so keen on the machinery of negotiation being kept in working order. The appointment of three committees to report upon certain points is not enough to ensure their co-operation. They want to know that the Conference method is to continue, and that in the end the work of this Conference is not to be left to the mercy of the ignorant prejudices of Parliament. If Indians are to take part in building up a future constitution for their country, and are to incur the odium of arriving at compromises which many of their countrymen will dislike, they must have something more tangible to deal with than the Members of a House of Commons who are elected on issues which have no connection with India, and of whom not one in a hundred has any real knowledge of their country. From the Indian standpoint the questions at issue lie between their representatives and the British Cabinet, and they strongly object to the idea that when they have come to terms there should be other vague obstacles in the House of Commons, and even more absurdly in the House of Lords. How can Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru go before an Indian audience and stake his political reputation on the good faith of the British when he has not the faintest idea as to what particular British group is going to be in control next year? There are in India several hundred thousands of men and women who are our bitter and implacable enemies, and it is utterly useless to talk about them as a "mischievous movement," or to make their continued existence a reason for delaying any constructive work. The real question is whether we can build up a body of responsible Indian opinion in favour of a Federal Government, and we shall not do so until we can understand and meet the difficulties of those who would be prepared to help in this work.

SEX DETERMINATION

Discovery By London Doctors.

STRANGE CASE OF A GIRL-BOY

A new discovery which may throw fresh light on the determination of sex has been made as the result of research work at Charing Cross Hospital.

A high medical authority made this disclosure to the "News Chronicle," London, in mail week, when expressing his opinion on the case of a child living at a South Coast resort who certified at birth as being a female has now, at 14 years of age, been declared a male.

As the result of a statement by an eminent specialist, the child's birth certificate at Somerset House is likely to undergo an alteration.

The specialist said to the "News-Chronicle": "In my view, the child is now a male and I have signed a document, which has been sent to Somerset House, to this effect."

A GIRL'S NAME.

When born in May, 1917, the child was certified by a local doctor as being a female. The nurse concurred, and the baby was given a girl's name.

The first hint of a change came 14 months ago at the age of 13. The child had developed a voice of different timbre, and the school health authorities consulted the specialist. It was then revealed that the "girl" was growing into a boy.

"She is developing a deep bass voice and should make a fine singer," said the child's father.

"When we indulge in a little wrestling play she can quite easily pinion me. She is exceptionally powerful in build."

The girl is at present in employment. At 14 she is good-looking and of fine physique, but has a slight stoop.

A new name to fit her change in sex has already been selected.

During the research work at Charing Cross Hospital, carried out on behalf of the Medical Research Council, six women who have taken on male characteristics have been operated upon.

SUDDEN CHANGES.

One of the medical experts, speaking to the "News-Chronicle" last night, said:

"There have been a number of cases in which girls who have been normal females up to a certain age have suddenly developed into males. Their voices deepen and they grow a moustache or beard. At the same time they take on the muscular build of a man.

"There are cases in which it is almost impossible to determine sex at birth. One has to wait until the child grows up.

"Where girls change into youths, it is the suprarenal gland (above the kidneys) which determines the sex. On the other hand, where boys develop female characteristics, the active gland is the pituitary gland (near the base of the brain). Everyone possesses these glands.

"These changes are rare in the human race, but quite common among certain animals. The most common case is the hen, which changes into a cockerel. The change is frequent in pigs. It occurs sometimes in cattle, but very rarely in horses." glands."

OPPORTUNITIES FOR QUARRY OWNERS.

(BY B. REBELLO)

There is at present a good field for investment in the granite rocks for supplying the increasing demand of this stone for useful purposes in its varied shapes. There are vast expenses of this useful rock around Bangalore and other towns where there is a high demand for it for the building of roads, houses and other works. But the methods of working them are still in the old fashion and the business is so far being pursued by a few small investors who do not find it very paying to work by the old-fashioned method and soon give it up. Moreover there is the trouble of labour.

The usual system of working these rocks is by burning wood on the surface when it splits up evenly in layers, due to the variations of heat and cold. One can easily follow the change brought about, by the hollow sound it makes when struck with a hammer all over the split surface. The latter not only includes the portion over which the fuel was burnt but several feet beyond where the heat has penetrated. The splitting can be continued over a large portion of the available rock by shifting the fire and slabs even over a 100 feet long can be easily obtained. If the rock is good and free from knots, it does not need much fuel but some stubborn knots may even need blasting before you can get at the next layer.

ADVICE TO SMALL INVESTORS.

The small investors have very little to spare for the fuel and spoil the quarry by trying to cut out the rock in a very rugged manner. The split surface is marked and cut into slabs, pillars, posts, etc., by the stone cutter with his chisels and hammers. When sized stones are wanted, the burnt rock can be rapidly broken into rectangular stones by an experienced man with a sledge hammer.

When burning there is a thin top layer that crumbles to powder with the heat; this together with the wood ash and dust, form the quarry sweepings which are now being used for road taring. This is however, not the type of material that is wanted by the road taring companies for it contains ash and dust and is moreover not uniform. Good material for this purpose can be supplied as we shall see by and by.

MACHINERY VS. LABOUR.

One cannot generally depend upon the thickness of the slabs which may be from 1½ inches to over a foot but generally careful work can give between 3 to 5 inches thickness as is generally wanted. The thickness depends much on the fuel burnt in initiating the layer. The unsized remains and chips are broken into small size termed 'Jelly' by the use of hammers. But one finds that besides this work being slow, these labourers cannot be relied upon, for everywhere they want payment in advance and then they bolt away with the money. Interested investors will certainly see the advantage of doing away with the hand labour and taking to the use of machinery for quick work, cheapness and quality. By the introduction of crushers large size stones can be reduced to fine cubes at about 1/4 to 1/5th of the hand labour and a Number Six machine can deal from 45 to 50 tons of this stone per day. The crushed stone is automatically graded into different sizes as it comes out and each grade has its value and use. The small chips form the material is wanted by the road taring companies. It is also an excellent material for filteration purposes and all sorts of concrete castings. The medium cubes form the best aggregate for the re-inforced concrete buildings which are becoming so popular owing to their soundness, rapadity, labour-saving, and increasing durability.

Quicker methods of breaking the rock for jelly-making is by blasting, but the use of rock drills and jack hammers could also be practised with advantage.

The readers will easily see the wide scope in the line and the writer of this article can furnish information to those interested.

BONUS YEAR 1932.

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THE INDIAN INSURANCE JOURNAL says:—

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Most highly approved for hæmorrhoids, intestinal and other fissures, recta itching, difficult stool, seat, worms, cracks, ulcers. Most convenient to apply internally and externally. Buy from any chemists.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY:

Tariff Board, Old Customs House, 11 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Welfare of India League, Lecture by Prof. Edward Thomson, Municipal Corporation Hall, 6-15 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon: Selection of Gramophone records; 7 p. m.: Light Music by Afzulbai (of Berar).

TUESDAY, January 19.
Tariff Board, Old Customs House, 10 a.m.
Results of Third M.B.B.S. Examination, University Hall, 2 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, January 20.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

GATHA SOCIETY'S MEETING:—A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held on Wednesday, (20th Jan.) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K.R. Cama Oriental Institute. Mr. B.T. Anklesaria, M. A., will give an exposition of Yasna 43, Para third and will continue his discussion on "The Pre-existence of Soul." All members, friends and visitors are cordially invited.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

PERSONAL EQUIPMENT OF SOCIAL WORKER:—Under the auspices of the "Best" Employees' auspices of the "B.E.S.T." Employees' Association, Mrs. A. W. Maclean (of the Bombay International Fellowship) will lecture on the above subject in Association's Conference Room, to-day (Monday) at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) The programme includes 2 reels of comic film.

SETH DAMODARDAS TAPIDAS DISPENSARY:—During the last month of December 1931 the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this charitable dispensary was 1,207. Among them the number of new admissions was 271.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY:—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday (20th instant) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when a Paper will be read on "The Early Temples of Orissa," by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra.

PROF. EDWARD THOMPSON'S ADDRESS.

TO WELFARE OF INDIA LEAGUE, TO-DAY.

Professor Edward Thompson, the well-known Oxford professor and author, will address the members of the Welfare of India League on "Intellectual Co-operation between British and Indian Writers," at the Municipal Corporation Hall, Bombay, to-day (Monday), at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) Each member may bring a guest.

ALL-INDIA SWADESHI EXHIBITION 1932

TO BE HELD AT TRICHUR

The above Exhibition will be held with the sanction of the Cochin Government under the auspices of the Trichur Yuvajanasamithi.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Trichur held on Nov. 30th, 1931 in the High School premises under the Presidentship of His Highness Rama Varma Appan Thampuran, 9th Prince of Cochin, it was decided to hold an All-India Swadeshi Exhibition in Trichur under the auspices of the local 'Yuvajana Samithi,' and a Managing Committee was formed for the purpose.

The Exhibition is proposed to be held during the days of the famous Pooram festival at Trichur so that it shall be an additional sources of attraction and entertainment to the public. The Pooram comes off in the third week of April 1932, and arrangements for the Exhibition will be completed before the end of the second week of the month and the opening day will be announced later.

The Committee intends to approach Acharya P. C. Ray, the famour Indian Scientist, to open the Exhibition.

The chief sections of the Exhibition will be 1 Agriculture and Horticulture; 2 Industries and Manufacture; 3 Science; 4 Forest Produce; 5 Fine Arts; 6 Education 7 Literature; 8 Building and Architecture; 9 Kerala Kala.

"Doctors' Delusions"

G. B. S. ATTACKS BRITISH MEDICAL PROFESSION

Mr. Bernard Shaw returns to the attack on the British medical profession which he began 25 years ago in his play "The Doctor's Dilemma."

This time it is in the form of a preface to "Doctors' Delusions," a collection of essays forming the latest volume of his collected works, published by Constable.

"The great majority of our doctors to-day," he says, "are both poor and ignorant with the conceited ignorance of obsolete or spurious knowledge.

"There should be no such thing as a poor doctor, and no such thing as an ignorant one....

"Please do not class me as one who doesn't believe in doctors."

NATIONALISE THEM!

"One of our most pressing social needs is a national staff of doctors whom we can believe in, and whose prosperity shall depend not on the nation's sickness, but on its health."

British surgeons, says G.B.S., "obtain the highest official qualifications without having had a training. They have to pick up single hour of specific manual the art of carving as paterfamilias picks up the art of carving a goose.

"To tackle a damaged living organism with the outlook of a repairing plumber and joiner, or to treat an acid stomach by pouring an alkali into it, is to behave like a highly unintelligent artisan, and should entail instant and ignominious disqualification by the Privy Council.

"There are many unlearned amateur pathologists and hygienists from Mary Baker Eddy to George Hackenschmidt, who are safer guides than the Harley-street celebrities who laugh at them...."

Nor do the patients escape scathing criticism.

"The general education of our citizens (the patients) leaves them so credulous and gullible that the doctor, to whom they attribute magical powers over life and death, is forced to treat them according to their folly, lest he starve."—"Advance."

MAHOUT TRAMPLED TO DEATH

Wild Elephant's Vengeance

The Quilon correspondent of the "Madras Mail" writes:—

An elephant which turned on its mahout and trampled him to death is keeping crowds of people who have visited the scene at bay.

The elephant, Velayuthan, belonging to the Victoria Temple, near Kottarakarai, was brought to Quilon some time ago for treatment. It is of a wild type and is understood to have killed as many as six of its Mahouts, to whose care it had been committed when it was attached to the Palace at Trivandrum.

One evening, the animal gave some trouble, and one of the mahouts punished it. The following morning the same man was taking the elephant from a temple at Mundakal for feeding purposes. When the animal seized him with its trunk, dashed him to the ground, and trampled him to death. After wildly dashing to and fro, the animal returned to the body of its victim and stood over it.

A crowd of people flocked to the scene and attempts were made to move the animal by hurling stones at it. Mr. V. B. Krishnaswamy Rao, the Devaswam Superintendent arrived on the scene and is making arrangements to have the elephant brought under control.

RY. WORKERS PROTEST AGAINST LOCK-OUT

Appeal To Agent And Ry. Board For Settlement

(From A Correspondent).

MANMAD, Jan. 14.

The following resolutions were passed at a meeting held here:—

"This meeting of the G. I. P. Railway workers, Manmad Centre, protests the action of the G. I. P. Railway authorities in declaring a lock-out instead of considering the legitimate grievances of the workers of Matunga Workshop and requests the Agent and the Railway Board to give justification to avoid discontent and unpleasantness. (2) It regrets the retrenchment of 40,000 workers of all Railways including 5,000 G. I. P. Railway strikers on the score of economy, and appeals to the Railway Board to bring about a satisfactory settlement to avoid further preparation for general strike."

AKBAR'S RUINED CITY

A Visit To Fatehpore Sikri

A correspondent writes in the "Manchester Guardian"?—

Down Akbar's road we go, the Muslim taxi-driver and I. Red and yellow notices are up all over Agra calling on all true patriots to boycott British goods; shops are closed and ardent Congressmen are requesting everyone to make things as uncomfortable as possible for the representatives of a foreign Government. However, the Muslim taxi-driver true to the age-old contempt of "the true believer" for "the idolater," takes a solitary Englishwoman out for a day's expedition quite unmoved.

THE DESERTED CITY

The twenty-three miles between Agra and Fatephore Sikri, Akbar's city, are soon covered, much sooner than Akbar ever traversed them with his retinue of servants, soldiers, camels, horses and harem ladies in closed howdahs on elephants. Now the deserted city rises before us, standing on a long ridge and surrounded by a red sandstone crenellated wall. Up we go, under the gate where musicians once played a triumphal march whenever Akbar entered the city, on to the central point—namely, Akbar's private room.

It is a battered stone apartment, of which the only beauty lies in its fine sandstone carvings but it is interesting on account of its position. From this room Akbar could, in a few moments, without being seen reach the chief buildings in his city: the harem rooms, the halls of public and private audience, the record office the mosque, the saint's tomb even the stables are accessible from Akbar's private room. Centralisaiton was his great idea not only for the ruling of his city but for the government of India.

THE HALL OF PUBLIC AUDIENCE

Up and down this fascinating place I roam all day, guided by an old Muslim descended from the sixteenth century hermit whose tomb is in the precincts. Here is the Hall of Public Audience, where Akbar sat on a raised platform dispensing justice and hearing petitions. Some of the Moghuls thought it highly necessary to be publicly seen every day, fearing the spread of rumours of their death through palace intrigue, and consequent disorganisation. The hall is a square building with a huge central pillar and corbelled capital. Four stone causeways run from the top of the pillar to the four corners of the building, in each of which there is a light of steps. On the top of this pillar Akbar once sat to receive his friends, who gathered on the floor below. Hindu fakirs, Muslim pirs, Jesuit missionaries—all were welcome here; and with them Akbar would discuss questions of life and conduct, sometimes even descending from his pillar to sit among them. Again we see the principle guiding everyone in authority in India then and now; he must be able to see different points of view. Akbar, the contemporary of England's Elizabeth, set the first example of holding the balance between the Hindu and Muslim religious, though in later life he seems to have acquired a strange prejudice against Islam, inspired perhaps by Jodhbai Begum, the mother of his heir.

Here is Akbar in lighter vein. Near his private room is an open court, divided into squares, with a raised seat at one end. Here the Great Moghul once sat, playing chess with live slave girls for pieces. Not far off are rooms where he is said to have played hide-and-seek with his harem, a tradition which hangs so persistently Moghul palaces that one cannot help thinking it must have some foundation in fact.

THE CHIEF WIFE'S ABODE

Here is part of a harem house where Akbar lodged his Badshah Begum, his chief wife and incidentally, his first cousin. Only one room is left, but every inch is beautifully carved. Some panels represent birds and animals, for the early Moghuls had, apparently no scruples about disobeying the Prophet's prohibition regarding the making of anything that has life. However, the sixth Moghul, Aurungzebe, a strict Muslim, has evidently been at work here, for most of the birds and animals have had their heads knocked off: a curious parallel to the Puritan vandalism that was going on during par tof Aurungzebe's reign in the eastern countries of England. Hard by his Badshah Begum's home, Akbar erected a Turkish bath for the lady's comfort.

The building which he put up for the Hindu mother of his heir, Prince Salim, is a much more splendid erection in point of space. Indeed, some say that Akbar turned the lady out and inhabited it himself. It is built in the pavilion style imported from Central Asia and common to all Moghul palaces, with Hindu influence visible everywhere in the architecture.

HERMITS MARBLE TOMB

To many the most fascinating part of the whole city is the huge enclosure containing the marble tomb of Salim Chishti, a hermit beloved of Akbar, the tombs of his family, shaded by trees, Akbar's mosque and Akbar's gate, the tallest in India. An indescribable sense of peace hangs over this part of the city, something akin to the peace of a cathedral close. The glorious carved marble and the gleaming mother-of-pearl of the hermit's tomb, the soaring arches of the very mosque where Akbar prayed, the noble trees overhanging the graves, the lofty gate, inscribed by Akbar's orders with the words "Said Jesus, on whom be peace, the world is a bridge, pass over it, but build no house there"—all this produces an impression of stately dignity, enhanced by the lordly Moghul line, balance, and planning visible in all their architecture.

MORAL ISSUES OF INDIAN STRUGGLE

A Call To Missionaries And Christians

Mr. G. B. Halstead, Gola Ganj, Lucknow, writes in the "Indian Social Reformer":—

The Indian struggle for independence is fundamentally based on deep, underlying moral issues-issues which are held vital by all men and women everywhere who love and desire truth, beauty and goodness, and long to see these values firmly established as the basis of all relationships between man and woman.

Clouded as it has been by economic, social and political "smoke screens," laid down by institutions or persons with vested interests, the supreme moral issue for the Indian struggle has been obscured. Where or what is the Moral Principle or Justification for any nation in this modern world to continue to hold any other peoples in bondage, no matter how beneficial or paternal that bondage may be, when the Moral Judgment of the citizens of those nations demands freedom and release. No opinion on the present struggle dare be voiced, no judgment formed, which has not met squarely and fairly and answered satisfactorily this fundamental moral issue! Upon the right of every nation in the modern world to express and develop itself to its highest and greatest cultural, spiritual, economic, social and political capacities, depends in great measure the prosperity, integrity and stability of the world to-day and the world to-morrow. That India has not that right is clear to all whose eyes have not been blinded by false and superficial issues.

Missionaries and Christians, I call you to battle in the name of the Christ you love—in the name of the India you desire to serve—in the name of the freedom that God wishes for all His Sons and Daughters everywhere.

Will you respond? Will you make a stand? If so, sign your name below and return this to me at once.

MR. SOHRAB R. DAVAR.

Candidate For Municipal Election.

Principal Sohrab R. Davar says in his election manifesto:—"I propose to offer myself as a candidate at the next Bombay Municipal Council election from Fort (A Ward) area and trust that the voters of the Ward will give me their support. I have rendered such service as I could during the good portion of my life in the cause of business education and have been serving for some years on the Managing Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber. In connection with the economic problems generally, and particularly in connection with Banking, Company Organisation, Company Law Amendment, Shipping Insurance, etc., I have given my share in the public life of this city by making use of what little knowledge I possess in that direction through a life long work as an Educationist, a Professor of Business Organisation and Mercantile Law and an examiner to various Indian Universities both through my lectures in public meetings, contributions to the Press and Journals and publications of standard books which are recognised by the Universities of India. I have also had the honour of giving my little share towards efforts made during past years for the economic development of India in form of evidence before the economic commissions, such as, the Central and Provincial Banking Commissions as well as the Whitley Commission on Labour. I am now anxious to give my little share towards civic matters if I am so fortunate as to be returned as a Councillor at the next election."

LILIAN BOND (The Vamp) PEP! REGINALD DENNY (The Goody Husband) SNAP! LEILA HYAMS (The Sweet Wife)
Throughout the Week At 6-30 and 10 P. M. THE CAPITOL (BOMBAY'S LEADING TALKIE HOUSE) 4th ANNIVERSARY SPECIAL ATTRACTION.
CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD (The Whoopee Wife) SPICE! REMEMBER! IT'S M.-G.-M.'S GREAT FIVE STAR COMEDY LAUGH SENSATION OF THE YEAR SPARKLE! CLIFF EDWARDS (The Merry Warbler)

ORIGIN AND AGE OF THE BRAHMAPUTRA

"Himalayas Still Rising"!

The word Brahmaputra means 'son of Brahma,' the Hindu creator of the world, but why should a river be so denominated? For she, if I may use that pronoun, is believed to have been born out of the wishes of Brahma and, because of it, she is generally known to have taken her rise in "Manas"—a word meaning "will," writes Mr. P.C. Bairagi in "Advance."

Parasuram, the destroyer of the warring Kshatriyas, is popularly believed to have consecrated his defiled axe, which stuck fast to his hand since he committed matricide with it, in the water that rushed when he had cut the barrier for the confined water to flow along a country that smiles in plenty to-day. This gorge is called after him Parasuram Kunda, where legions of pilgrims assemble every winter for a sacred plunge. This is her Pouranic history.

Indeed, our present knowledge of this mighty river in Tibet is largely the result of Dr. Hedin's unremitting toils in that formidable part of her course.

THE TSANGPO.

As soon as she crosses the Assamese frontiers she renounces her name Brahmaputra and goes by the name of Tsangpo. The Tsangpo is the main river in Tibet and on her banks are situated the big towns. Lhasa, the capital of Tibet, is on her banks at a height of 9,341 ft., so is Shigatse about 150 miles to the west. About 55 miles west of Shigatse the Raga Tsangpo, about 130 miles in length, discharges her waters into the Tsangpo. Farther up, at Shamsang about 330 miles west of this confluence another tributary falls into the Tsangpo or rather the Martsang Tsangpo, for once again with change of place, the Brahmaputra changes her name.

AGE OF THE BRAHMAPUTRA.

Now about the age of the Brahputra: Before the discovery of Dr. Hedin in 1907, it was believed that the Brahmaputra originated in Lake Manasa, the last vestige, in Eastern Tibet of the great Mesozoic epicontinental sea, the Tethys which extended from Central Europe to Eastern Asia, and it was concluded then, reasonably perhaps, that the Brahmaputra must have risen after the first mountain-building movement in Middle Eocene that threw up the rocky bed of the Tethys into the wrinkles of the Himalayas. The making of the Himalayas is not a single operation. Three distinct phases have been recognised and some geologists believe to-day that the Himalayas are still rising. We know to-day, thanks to the labour of Dr. Hedin, that the Brahmaputra is the accumulated drainage at the end of the glacier that goes by her name, but much work will have to be done before we know when exactly she came into existence.

MR MAHOMED IBRAHIM TONGEKAR DEAD

Well-known Salt Merchant Of Uran

(From A. Correspondent)

URAN, Jan. 17.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Mahomed Ibrahim Tongekar, a well-known Salt merchant and leader of Konkani Muslim community. Mr. Tongekar developed a stroke of paralysis on Friday last and on Sunday he succumbed to the malady. The funeral was largely attended by the citizens of Uran and Bombay where he had made himself popular with all classes of people. He leaves behind him a widow and five children.

PATHE CINEMA
THE SUPER TALKIE HOUSE
DAILY AT 6-30 and 10. MAT: THURSDAY AT 3-30.

BOOKING AT S. ROSE & Co., OR AT CINEMA.

END THE ORDINANCE RAJ

(Continued From Page 1.)

advantage of by the retail dealers who transacted some business. The foreign cloth shops in Chakla were however picketed by men volunteers.

"USE SWADESHI."

A large number of posters advocating the use of Swadeshi articles were seen pasted at prominent places throughout the city and attracted the attention of the public on Sunday.

The names of the arrested persons at Dadar on Sunday morning are: Mr. V. M. Nagvekar, Third Dictator, Mrs. Maniben K. Desai, Miss Shakunthala J. Chavare, Miss Umabai Garud and Miss Lilabai Waradkar.

TWO "DICTATORS" JAILED

Lathi Charge On Ghatkopar Prabhat Feri

On Sunday, at Ghatkopar, a Prabhat Feri was dispersed by a lathi charge. Two "dictators" and three volunteers were arrested. One of the volunteers was injured.

The two "dictators" were taken to Kurla by foot, a distance of three miles. The three arrested volunteers were also taken to the local police lock-up.

One voluntoor, it is alleged was assaulted and then released. While he was being given medical treatment, the police came on the scene and rearrested him.

The two "dictators" Sjts. Devchand Bhagawanji Shah and Damodardas B. Vora were tried at Kurla on Sunday and were sentenced to 15 months' rigorous imprisonment each and given 'B' class.

MAHADESHWAR ARRESTED

Mr. Mahadeshwar, formerly attached to the Parel Congress Committee, was arrested by the Bhoiwada Police, at his residence at Parel, Bombay, on Sunday, and was marched to the Byculla House of Correction. His name was included in the first round-up of Congress workers made on January 6. The arrest was effected under the Emergency Powers' Ordinance.

AN INCORRECT REPORT.

The report appearing in the evening papers on Saturday that Mr. Maniam of the Dadar Youth League was on the staff of "The Chronicle" is wrong. Mr. Maniam is the editor of the "Champion".

KURLA MILL STRIKE

Two Labour Leaders Arrested

Messrs. Sane and Jambekar, two Labour leaders, were arrested by the Kurla Police on Sunday in connection with the Kurla Mill strike and marched to the Sandra lock-up.

It is understood that they will be charged with instigating strikers to resort to rioting and violence.

THE RIALTO
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.
THE WORLD'S HIGHEST PAID STAR
WILL ROGERS
In Fox Movietone's Comedy
YOUNG AS YOU FEEL
WITH THAT FRENCH CUTIE
FIFI DORSAY
Oh Boy! How She Sings
Also MOVIETONE NEWS

"THE TIMES" ON REPARATIONS.

All-Round Cancellation Urged

LONDON, January 17.

Rugby.—Reparations are discussed in a leading article of "The Times", particularly with relation to the reconstitution of the French Cabinet in which M. Laval, Prime Minister, has made himself responsible for the foreign policy. Reparations, it says, represent the first international question to which the new Government will have to address itself after seeking a vote of confidence in the Chamber. The official policy of France, it adds, remains what it was when M. Laval returned from Washington. "It may be hoped that the new French Government will recognize the advisability of reaching agreement in common deliberation with the other countries concerned, both upon the immediate issue of next July and upon the larger question of ultimate resumption of payments after the period of depression is over. arguments against the immediate abrogation of the rights conferred upon creditor countries by the Hague Agreement are fully understood in this country. Nor does it seem reasonable, finally and formally, to cancel payments due as long as War Debt Payments remain an an obligation.

ALL ROUND CANCELLATION OF DEBTS URGED.

This country long ago placed on record its view that the world would profit by an all-round cancellation. The question for discussion at Lausanne, however, is not War Debts, but reparations. But with regard to all these inter-Governmental obligation the conviction has steadily grown here that their payment has been pernicious to the general economic system of world. In regard to reparations there must be the largest possible clearance at Lausanne. If it is nevertheless found that no agreement is possible on the fundamental points at the present moment it would be best to arrange for a brief extension of the moratorium in regard to reparations with a firm understanding by all participants that they will meet again during this present year to reach a more lasting solution.—B.O.W.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1932

WHITHER ?

It is now more than a fortnight that the fiat went forth from New Delhi with the full concurrence of Whitehall that firm rule must be launched in India. The Calcutta Europeans were gratified. The "Statesman" was jubilant. Mighty Mandarins who had chafed at the "sloppy sentimentality" of Lord Irwin, who condescended to parley with a "mystic" who manages to exist on a teaspoonful of almond paste and a little goat's milk, felt that they had come into their own again. The Ordinance machine was set to work and behold—the Congress lies crushed, the bureaucracy's magic wand—in this case the Ordinance lathi—having deftly made moribund an organisation which Lord Irwin had committed the 'faux pas' of publicly characterising as "great"!

HAILEY FIGHTS FOR US.

The process of humiliating the overwhelming majority of a nation continues with vigour. There is method in it. Sir Malcolm Hailey is determined to fight India's own battle. So are the other Satraps. Governors' Conferences have, therefore, been held laboriously and patiently to persuade Indians to return from the path of error. If they do not, they have to learn that for the preservation of India's peace and tranquillity, the "Trustees" conscious of their "responsibilities" are determined not to allow the wards to go astray. The lesson consists in visiting the sins of children upon their parents. In sentencing young women volunteers to many months of rigorous imprisonment, in carefully picking out men and women suspected of having given "trouble" or likely to cause it, and "detaining" them. Those whom the bureaucracy regards as worthy of being inside the jail bars for a considerable time, are hauled out, put up before the magistracy and convicted. Justice can be quick. A benign Government has, in order to spare the tax-payer the cost of lengthy trials, decreed that under the Ordinance the evidence against the accused may be "summary," his presence in court may, in certain cases, be "summary," the whole of him or her not being required, but only the name of the accused, the absence being regarded as due to contumacious behaviour, and special judges can award sentences not excluding capital punishment.

OVER-WORKED VICEROY.

The Viceroy is evidently busy mobilising "non-Congress" opinion for the great work of carrying forward the constitutional enterprise upon which, as Sir Samuel Hoare explained in his latest pronouncement, the British Cabinet is determined. The task of clearing the ground, of crushing the Congress thorns so that "non-Congress" travellers towards the "land of promise" may endeavour to reach it safely, is left to the bureaucracy.

THE SOUL-LESS MACHINE.

But, does the bureaucracy care to realise what effect the steam-roller process of clearing the path is likely to have? Its immediate result has been a severe contraction of Britain's business with India and the spread throughout the country of a sullen resentment, all the more disturbing because it is not vocal, against the methods of firm rule. Its effect upon the finances of the Central Government will be realised adequately two months hence. Provincial Governments may rue later the evil hour when they consented to put into execution a policy which has alienated the Indian business community, angered the helpless middle class already burdened with the heavier taxation and left the cultivator in a sense of hopeless, though as yet inchoate, despair. But in every country a bureaucracy, being a machine, has no soul, and it is useless to expect it to listen to counsels of prudence or to hope that it will exhibit foresight. It will be to the immediate advantage of the British public to demand accurate information regarding the results already visible of the policy of firm rule and to prepare itself for a worse, material future if it consents that the policy should be continued. Mr. Bertrand Russel is no demagogue. He has no "vote-catching" ambitions. He can visualise the Indian scene with impartial and sober judgment. Alreay after a fortnight's career of firm rule in India, he is compelled to declare: "It is impossible to create again a peaceful atmosphere in India." We ask all those, on either side, who are friends of a lasting and honourable Indo-British understanding what steps they propose to take to teach Sir Samuel Hoare and the hosts behind him, wisdom, and make them understand the urgency of a prompt revision in their Indian policy.

CHINA BETRAYED

Although 'protected' by the word of honour pledged by all the Great Powers of the World nine years ago, China must, it appears, suffer for her weakness. Manchuria is torn away from her by force. That Japan's move to establish an "Independent" Manchuria very much like Britain's Egypt—perhaps worse than Egypt—is an outrage on solemn international agreements is beyond doubt. The Nine-Power Treaty definitely ruled out the dismemberment of China into "Zones of Influence."

But it is not surprising. It is the culmination of a series of acts on the part of Japan in open defiance of her obligations under no less than three International Pacts: the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Washington Agreement and the Kellogg Pact. Proud of her military superiority over China she has thrown them to the winds as so many scraps of paper and laughed to scorn the protests of China's "protectors" who have shown themselves pathetically incapable of rescuing the victim of indefensible aggression. There is thus imminent the danger of war between Japan and China who like the proverbial worm is being tortured into turning. It would be a tragedy if war came. For the world at large cannot possibly escape the repercussions of a serious conflict in the Far East. It remains to be seen whether the "Great Powers" realise the danger even now. Meanwhile the Soviet offer to Japan for a treaty of non-aggression indicates Moscow's anxiety to keep out of a dangerous situation. Equally significant, as it is also definitely amusing, is the Japanese reply invoking the efficacy of the Kellogg Pact.

AS THEIR FRIEND SEES IT

The sentence—three years' rigorous imprisonment plus a fine of Rs. 10,000—inflicted on Mr. M.V. Abhayankar of Nagpur, has reminded the "Leader" of Allahabad of the "Martial Law Tribunal at Sholapur in 1930." "If Government," it observes, "think that such sentences are justified and can be defended, they are welcome to do so, but they will be disappointed in the expectation, if they have any, that they will find support therefor in any section of Indian opinion worth considering." We agree with our contemporary that Government's idea of wisdom is quite different in this respect. Sjt. Abhyankar is not the only instance. As our contemporary itself points out, it is considered necessary "in the interests of public peace, to imprison women above sixty and prosecute boys under nine in Bombay." And now, persons on "parole" are being sent to prison for two years for failure to consider themselves as 'budmashes' who have "done their time" in jail and to report themselves to the police!

It is perfectly true that Government do not deserve to "find support therefor in any section of Indian opinion worth considering." But the question is: how is the non-Congress section of Indian opinion going to assert itself? How is it going to make Government open their eyes to the fact that the present regime has no friend "in any section of Indian opinion worth considering?" While there are reminders of "the Martial Law Tribunal at Sholapur in 1930" on the one side, there are, on the other, Dr. Sapru and his Bombay colleague ready and willing to co-operate with Government, silent spectators of the coercion policy. They applauded Lord Irwin's denunciations of the policy of creating a desert and calling it peace. To-day, they acquiesce, by tacit consent, in that very policy! But we must freely recognise so far as Mr. Chintamani personally is concerned, his name does not figure in any of the three Committees of the Round Table Conference.

Notes of the Day.

Official Propaganda.

The Government of India no longer choose to ignore the value of propaganda. They are now in a position to release for publication messages from "certain" ruling chiefs supporting Government's repressive policy and placing all their State's resources at the Viceroy's disposal in the pursuit of that policy. Apart from the value of these offers and assurances it is curious that they almost all come from lesser States that have little independence in the matter and that almost all if not all these States are those opposing the R.T.C. plan of Federation. They have no doubt taken a hint or two from those who are otherwise seeking to prevent a Federal Settlement. It is significant that the important States have not shown any disposition so far to affirm their readiness to support repression. If attempts to 'persuade' these States elicit offers of assistance of a sort, the whole propaganda will be sooner discredited and abortive. The States have enough to do in dealing with insurgent democracy within their own borders.

What Is Lawful?

Some Magistrates take the trouble to warn the public through leaflets or otherwise against taking part in processions and meetings organised by the Congress as these are "in pursuance of the civil disobedience movement which is unlawful". The leaflets or other warnings are not at all clear whether everything organised by a Congress Committee declared unlawful is regarded as unlawful or only the civil disobedience activities of such a committee are objected to. If the members of a Conful organise some humanitarian work like medical relief, hawking khaddar, weaning people from drink or removal of untouchability, are these activities also unlawful and objected to? The public may as well know something about this from the 'Ma-Bap' Sarkar before they take part in such activities and suffer the consequences. Perhaps Authority is far too busy now working the Ordinance Steam-roller, to make these points clear.

Delhi Muslims And Frontier.

The Mussalmans of Delhi have done well in condemning "the so-called enquiry into Frontier happenings" by Moulvi Mazharuddin and Maulana Shafi Daudi who are invited by the Chief Commissioner of the N. W. F. P. to tour the Province under his advice and directions." This protest against "inquiries" by "reliable" and "safe" persons is all the more urgent in view of the fact that even men like Father Elwyn are not allowed in that unhappy Province. Father Elwyn is not a Congress "agitator". He did not visit the Frontier for the purpose of "inciting" the people. And yet he has been deported under the Ordinance. The conclusion is irresistible that officialdom has closed the Frontier to everyone, no matter who he may be, who does not definitely enjoy its full confidence. Why?

An Offer To Sjt. Sethna.

In this connection, may we, as a mere test, make an offer to Sir Phiroze Sethna and those who think with him? Sir Phiroze has decided, as a result of his interviews at Delhi, that there can be no doubt about Ordinances being justified. Will he and his friends care to take the trouble of checking their views by personal investigations in the Frontier? All that we stipulate is that in his inquiries into the origin and working of the Ordinances he should be accompanied by a few independent non-Congressmen, men like Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai. Will he lead such an inquiry? Will he at least ask the authorities if they are prepared to allow it?

INDIA IN THE BRITISH PERIODICALS

WHY WAS R. T. C. HELD?

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
(BY AIR MAIL.)

January 2.

Only three periodicals for the current month were published during the week, and all of them give considerable space to a discussion of the Indian political situation. In the "Nineteenth Century and After", Professor J. Coatman, the former Director of Information, Government of India, takes a general survey of the Round Table Conference. Discussing the first session of the Conference, Mr. Coatman opines that it did not present any formidable puzzles to the intelligent observer in Britain. "The outlines of the Indian problem," the Professor continues, "had been drawn for him in the first volume of the Simon Report and the proceedings of the Conference itself were not so obscure or drowned in discussion of details to be understandable. The emergence of the grand and inspiring ideal of a Federation of All-India, which was accepted by every section of opinion, both British and Indian, represented at the Conference, and the absence of other major attractions from the political stage in London, focussed and held attention on the Conference in a quite extraordinary manner. To Mr. Coatman, even the problem of the future of the minority communities seemed fairly simple then, because it appeared to be mainly a question of the future relations between the Hindu and Muslim communities, with even the Sikh problem occupying a somewhat minor position.

CHANGED CIRCUMSTANCES

But the second session according to Mr. Coatman was conducted in very different circumstances. In the first place it was all but crowded right off the stage by events of vast importance and thrilling interest, both at home and abroad, among them being the major diversion of one of the most important and extraordinary General Elections in the Britain history. Further, the work on which the Conference was engaged had hardly any of the dramatic quality of the first Conference. Voyages of exploration and pioneering were replaced by the more humdrum if not less vital tasks of road-making and house-building with all the infinitely dull details associated with such occupations. Mr. Coatman says that "Mr. Gandhi's speeches were more concerned with the point of view of himself and of the Congress Party than with the work actually before the Conference." After discussing at length in his usual Coatmanian fashion the various "complex" problems of India, the learned professor concludes that the Prime Minister's statement which wound up the Conference is one of bewilderment. But, he adds, "it is certain that the vast majority of the Indian representatives at the Conference warmly welcomed it and even Mr. Gandhi did not condemn it outright." He concludes "it would, however, be unwise to speculate on the Mahatma's future course of action, for it will be decided by event in India, the state of affairs in Bengal and in the U. P., which forces the Government of India into necessary measures of a somewhat extreme kind to guarantee law and order which will not provide a particularly favourable atmosphere for co-operation by the Congress." But the writer is confident of co-operation by other sections of India people. He therefore advises Mahatma Gandhi "not only to do his utmost to discourage the troubles in Bengal and the U. P. but also to abstain from civil disobedience, for, in the present condition of Hindu-Moslem relations, widespread unrest is bound to be followed by very grave communal disorders". The bearing of these on the future of the R.T.C. and all that it stands for need not be emphasised" says the writer. He sums up with the declaration: "The Premier's statement keeps the Conference not only in being but also in active work. It is a vindication of the good faith and an earnest of the good will of this country."

WHY WAS IT HELD?

Sir Francis Younghusband in the "Contemporary Review" asks the question as to the precise object of the British Government in summoning the Round Table Conference. He also wants to know the results that it has achieved. The writer declares that whatever may have been granted to India in the years left behind it was not due to any sudden impulse but a thing which had a long back-ground to it. He says: "During the war, in response to the immediate, spontaneous and generous way in which India had come forward and thrown in her lot with the Empire, the British Government had made a specific Declaration—commonly known as the Montague Declaration of 1917—that the goal of British policy in India was responsible self-government. The pressure of war may have forced Government to define its ultimate aim, and may have hastened the public declaration of that aim. But Government was in truth only putting into precise phraseology what the British had been, though only half consciously, working towards for a century past". Sir Francis adds "it was not in consonance with the spirit of the British people that they should exercise permanent domination over so cultured a people as the Indians". The writer narrates at length Britain's entering India as traders from the West and finally settling down as the masters of Indian people.

THEIR UNSWERVING PLAN

Taking us through different phases of Indian agitation for political freedom Sir Francis says that "in spite of Indian indignation, the Simon Commission undeviatingly pursued its Royal way and at the end of two and a half years reported on the progress of India during the ten years under review. And though the Report was masterly and informing, it dealt only with British India and not the States." That accounts, along with other considerations such as Defence, customs, railways, etc., for the summoning of the Round Table Conference, answers Sir Francis in reply to his first query. He has no hesitation to declare that as a result of the Conference sessions a remarkable change of opinion has come over Great Britain. As the result of the first Conference, moderate opinion in India was won over and a temporary easing of situation in India resulted. Referring to the Premier's statement of 1st December and subsequent debate in the House of Commons, the writer thinks that the British Government intends to pursue unswervingly a plan for placing responsibility for the Government of India upon the Central as well as the Provincial Legislatures. But there is a pessimistic note when the writer comes face to face with the position of the Indian National Congress. He admits that though the Conference has won support from the Princes and in the main from moderate opinion in India "the support of the Congress it has not won". "And herein lies", continues Sir Francis "trouble ahead. And by one of those tragic mishaps which dog our progress in India terrorism has burst out anew in Bengal and a severe Ordinance to suppress it has been promulgated. And for the Congress this is of far more concern than all the deliberation of the Conference, or the solemn statement of the Government or the debate in Parliament. So Civil Disobedience and no rent-campaign are again being planned, and cries for "complete independence" are again heard. And behind all is the fact that Mr. Gandhi envisages a very different India of the future from what British statesmen have in mind. Mr. Gandhi views India through the eyes of the villagers."

TRIBUTE TO NATIONALISM

However, in concluding Sir Francis says: "we will rejoicingly accept the broad fact that, however, misguided me may, think a number of its action, the Indian National Congress is animated in the main by zeal for the good of India. We may indeed go further. We may very justly recognise this zeal as a holy zeal..... That the moving spirits of the Congress movement from the earliest days have drawn their inspiration from that Divine Source from whence great Indians for thousands of years have renewed their strength. And we may have faith that as our own action in helping Indians to achieve self government derives its impulse from the same deep source, it is in the long run bound to succeed."

EARL WINTERTON'S REMEDY.

A pure and simple Conservative view point, entitled "The Indian Impasse" is offered by Earl Winterton in the "Fortnightly Review." The ex-Under Secretary of State for India thinks that by the time the "Review" appears in cold print, the public will have

(Continued on page 11.)

BRIEFS.

(BY "?"). 17

"What's On In Bombay?"
—Bori Bunder.

I desist from giving a graphically descriptive list.

* * * * *

I am sorry, I did not congratulate Sir Kikabhai Premchand on his offer of a clock to the University. I do so now.

But whatever view I may have regarding his suggestion about Indian manufacture, I must deplore his omission to specify the alternative.

* * * * *

It isn't yet too late though.

Sir Kikabhai ought to write a supplementary letter to his Excellency to the effect that the clock should—if it can't be made in India and I hope, it won't—be ordered from Germany.

There are very desirable reasons therefor. For instance, Germany is hard up and, owing to severe trade depression, her army of unemployed is the largest in the world.

If the German worker is helped to produce goods, it will be easier for the Bruening Cabinet to pay off Germany's debts to Britain.

* * * * *

"The Government of India have issued their resolution on the report of the Drug Inquiry Committee....."

This must not be confused with the voluminous R.T.C. Report.

* * * * *

In the opinion of a Liverpool firm of cotton brokers, "Gandhi is the key to India as far as the Lancashire cotton trade is concerned....."

And Lord Willingdon has duly secured IT as far as, etc., etc.

* * * * *

Says the "London Times," "There is nothing incongruous in the fact that most of the Congress leaders are imprisoned, while the British members of the Round Table Conference are about to sail for India."

This is a view I have held always and emphatically. The fact is that there would be everything incongruous otherwise.

* * * * *

Mr. F.E. James, M.L.C. said: "It was the special duty of Europeans to find the maximum basis of agreement with distinguished Indians."—Anglo-India.

For an authentic list of the Indian "400" please apply to Mr. Villiers of Calcutta.

* * * * *

Mr. Bomford of Allahabad does not entirely agree with his brothers in the "Heaven-Born" Service, Bombay. He does not think that photographs of incidents relating to the Civil Disobedience Movement are "necessarily objectionable."

Apart from constituting a derisive snub to preventors of "peace and tranquillity" elsewhere, this is likely to bring the unfortunate "law" itself into ridicule.

Mr. Bomford must immediately apologise.

* * * * *

But there is more. His criterion of objectionability is the causing of "public excitement." For example, pictures of processions are, in his view, unobjectionable, though a picture of a light lathi charge dispersing a procession would be objectionable.

Now, there are two serious allegations involved in the above:—(1) A light lathi charge causes public excitement. (2) The sympathies of the public are with the 'light lathi-charged.'

I think, Mr. Bomford should be despatched Home on very long leave. And I trust the Home Department, Bombay, agrees with me.

THE CONFERENCE METHOD.

ITS SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

(BY BERNARD HOUGHTON)

LONDON, Dec. 26.

Mr. MacDonald and his late colleagues hold the opinion that the best method to settle political conflicts is for representatives on each side to meet together and to discuss the matter amicably across a table. The plan has, indeed, much to recommend it, especially to those who, like the Labourites, believe in the power of pursuasion, believe that capitalists can be argued out of their wealth, their position, and their power. To do him justice, not only did Mr. MacDonald when head of the Labour Government supersede the Simon Commission by the Round Table Conference, but he instituted Conferences on tariffs, coal and other European matters. These Conferences, together with others instituted since the close of the war, have without exception ended in failure. The failure of the Round Table Conference was the more remarkable in that, like the Burma Conference, it was a packed assembly, that is to say, whilst the Imperialists were fully represented, Indians were carefully selected from amongst those most favourable to imperialist claims and influence. The Congress had but one representative, the peasantry none, the foremost Labour leaders were excluded. From the Burma Conference the two most influential Burmans, U. Ottama and U. See Thein were shut out, the former even being refused a passport to come to England.

THE LEAGUE'S FAILURE.

As an example of a Conference which failed let us glance at the recent meetings of the League of Nations on Manchuria. The facts of the case are beyond dispute. Japan, taking advantage of the weakness of Chiang-Kai-Shek's Government, faced by large masses in revolt, and taking advantage of the financial pre-occupations of Europe and America seized the opportunity to invade Manchuria on no pretext whatever except the usual excuse of preserving law and order. The military advance has killed thousands of Chinese and Japan has seized the whole of their vast area with its valuable corn, and Soya bean crops and its wealth in coal and iron. Of the thirty millions in Manchuria all except two millions are Chinese; there are only 20,000 Japanese. Never was an invasion made with less excuse, or supported with greater cynicism and effrontery. What has the League of Nations done? After interminable sittings, attended by the delegates from China and Japan, it has resolved to send out a Commission of Enquiry into known facts! This result is entirely typical of the League of Nations, with its meetings designed to delude the credulous into believing that something is being done to promote good-will and to avert war. It was as though a lamb had brought its cause to a jury of the wolves.

THE FORMAL ALLIANCE

After two long sessions in London, all that the Indian Round Table Conference has achieved has been the formal alliance of the Princes with the British Government in a new Constitution—they had been previously sounded in the matter—together with the plan for the future retention of India as a "dependency" in reality. The raising of the Frontier Province to Governor's status is no exception, for that change was due not to the arguments of Sir Abdul Quayum in London, but to the stirred ranks of the Red Shirts in India. Such are the meagre results of heavy expenditure, pompous speeches and various social functions, including reception at Buckingham Palace. "The mountains were in labour and a ridiculous mouse was born."

WHEN INTERESTS CASH

It is needless here to discuss the tariffs, coal and various other conference, engineered by the Labour and by other Governments, which have broken down either openly or under cover of meaningless formulas. The essential fact is that they have broken down. And the reason for this failure is not far to seek. It is one thing for representatives to sit round a table and discuss matters, on the principles of which they are agreed. It is quite another for them to come together when their interests fundamentally clash. Of such are the meetings between Imperialists and the representatives from a "dependency". However polite or even friendly they may be personally, no interchange of views by words of mouth can avail to bridge over the yearning chasm that divides their interests. Only when the former have agreed to yield up their conquest, is a meeting profitable and that merely to arrange terms of transfer. The call of the Irishmen, Griffiths and Collins to London in 1919 is a case in point. It is idle to debate when the economic interests decisively conflict. The issue cannot be decided when the elephant demands safeguards from the ant.

THE BARRED GATE

In the case of the Indian demand for independence, for which Congress stands, a Conference is fordoomed to failure. If in imperialist eyes it has even a partial success, it can only be because certain classes, such as the Princes, landlords and some capitalists do not really desire true freedom, but merely a lucrative position under British rule. But for the half-starved masses and for the middle classes, 95 per cent of the whole, who yearn for freedom, who are no longer to be duped, by promises or pious hopes, the way of Conference leads but to a barred gate. For them the only way to liberty is the repeated insistence through self-dependent action on their Nation Demand. The struggle cannot be fought out in London, in the Imperialists own metropolis and centre. Its field lies in India, in the land where the millions live or rather starve, the land that now witnesses their penury and their degradation, but which shall behold ere long their wealth, their enlightenment, their glory.

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OUR KARNATAK LETTER

Arrests At Sirsi And Siddapur

SATYAGRAH IN KUMTA

(From Our Correspondent)

DHARWAR, Jan. 16.

The District Superintendent of Police, Dharwar.—Mr. Kidd—has has issued the following 'confidencircular' to all Sub-Inspectors of Police in the Dharwar District. Though the circular is headed confidential, it has been published "in extenso" by the Police themselves pasting it in prominent places. The following is a translation of the order published in Kanarese:—

"The D. S. P. desires that certain motor lorries should be taken into possession by the police under Ordinance No. 2 of 1932. Therefore, this is to notify to all owners of motor cars and lorries that if they carry persons belonging to the Congress or any other unlawful association for the furtherance of the work of such association or if they commit any such offence their motor vehicles will be attached by the police.

"Moreover, if the drivers of motor vehicles give information to the police regarding the unlawful activities of the Congress leaders or volunteers etc., they will be duly rewarded." The circular is dated 11-1-32.

"HUSBAND PROHIBITED TO CARRY WIFE IN CAR".

It is understood that Mr. S. K. Panjikar of Dharwar, was served with an order by the D. S. P. yesterday, prohibiting him to carry his wife (Krishnabai Panjikar) the Organising Secretary of the Karnataka Sevika Dal, in his car on pain of forfeiting the car if he violated the order. Mr. Panjikar has also been prohibited to leave the Municipal limits without the permission with his car without the previous permission of the D. S. P. The order was served in duplicate both on the owner of the car (Mr. Panjikar), and on his chauceur.

BAN ON PRABHAT PHERIS IN DHARWAR.

The Senior Sub-Inspector of Police, Mr. Gudi and two constables were after the Prabhat Pheriwallas yesterday morning, and at last when they overtook the processionists, Mr. Gudi told them that he had orders to arrest the Pheriwallas, but that he preferred to warn them that they should not take out Preries thenceforward or those that come should come prtpared for arrest. But the citizens disregarded this warning and batches of four are parading the streets early in the morning from to-day. The police did not arrest to-day's batch.

ARRESTS AND ATTACHMENTS IN SIRSI.

On the 10th instant Sjt. Manjunath Hegade of Hegadekatti, was arrested. One motor car of Mr. Dhundse was also attached on the ground that it was being used for Congress purposes. The Congress office was also taken possession of by the police.

The head-master of the Marikamba High School, Sirsi, has removed the National Flag hoisted on the school nearly a year and a half back. The students observed hartal as a protest.

ARRESTS IN SIDDAPUR.

On the 14th instant 68 persons were arrested in Siddapur for having taken part in the Prabhat Pheri. 4 persons were arrested at Kodasoge for participating in Forest Satyagraha.

MASS SATYAGRAHA IN KUMTA.

There was a mass satyagraha in Kumta on the 12th instant when people with pots in hand carried sea water and prepared salt.

Rare Historical Exhibit

"SHAH AAMAH" AT CALCUTTA ART GALLERY

A richly decorated copy of a famous work, writes the Calcutta correspondent of the "Pioneer," perhaps handled by the greatest of the Moghul Emperors and which contains the Imperial seal and autograph of another Moghul Emperor whose reign is noted for the highest development of Moghul painting, was one of the several historical exhibits that were shown at the Art Gallery of the Tagore Septuagenary celebration in Calcutta Town Hall.

The name of the work is Shah Namah, or the "History of Persia" from the earliest times to 1,000 A.D., written by the famous poet of Persia, Firdausi.

WRITTEN IN 16TH CENTURY.

Several Emperors and Kings copied this original work on many occasions, and the copy that was shown at the Town Hall is the one which was written in A.H. 950, i.e. 1560 A.D. in four columns with gold borders by Maulana Mir Ali Al Katib, who was one of the most accomplished Nastaliq calligraphists of the 16th century in Bokhara, where he lived in the court of Prince Abdullah Khan Usbek. It contains 30 fine old Persian miniatures and double-page decorations with gold unwan, both at the beginning and the end of the work.

IN JEHANGIR'S LIBRARY.

From Bokhara it found its way into the Imperial Library of the Emperor Jehangir and bears an inscription in his own writing that Jehangir got it from the Library of his uncle, Sultan Daniel, and was one of the 24,000 rich volumes of the Emperor adorned with miniatures, the painting of which cost untold wealth.

The seals of Shah Bidagh Khan, son of Abdul Kuttalib Sultan; Malka Zamaniya Begum; Lutfullah and lastly that of the Nawab of Murshidabad are also there. It gradually found its way to Murshidabad Library and from there it passed into the hands of its present custodian, Mr. Bahadur Singh Singhi, one of the best known collectors of manuscripts of Calcutta, who loaned it to the Tagore Septuagenary Committee.

Nagpur Bar's Protest Against Heavy Sentences On Politicals

SIR H. GOUR TO MOVE LEGISLATURE

NAGPUR, January 16.

The meeting of the Bar Association, Sir Harisingh Gour presiding, strongly disapproved of the heavy sentences passed on political offenders and resolved to bring up the matter before the Legislature. It was made clear at the meeting that the resolutions did not indicate support of Congress activities or its programme.—A.P.

SEIZURE OF CONGRESS HOSPITAL AT ALLAHABAD

Liberal Paper's Protest And Warning

We must strongly protest against the Government's seizure of the Congress hospital at Allahabad. That it was housed in Swaraj Bhavan, was a matter of convenience and economy, as the committee of the hospital were thereby saved the trouble of finding another suitable building and the payment of rent. The Congress Committees having been declared unlawful, the Congress building was taken possession of by Government in the exercise of one of the many extraordinary powers conferred upon them by the Governor-General's Ordinances. But was it necessary for Government's political purposes to place obstacles in the way of the non-political, humanitarian work of a Congress organisation? And was it impossible for them to arrange that the part of Swaraj Bhavan used as hospital was left uninterfered with? There was in the same building the Swadeshi League. Was it essential that the room or rooms used by this body should have been taken possession of? The Government's point of view in dealing with the political side of Congress is at least intelligible, whatever may be one's opinion of many aspects of Government policy and of not a few of the measures adopted in persuance thereof. But it is not equally easy to understand, much less to appreciate, action that injures a Swadeshi league; while it is vastly more difficult to appreciate the action against an institution which gives medical relief to the distressed. Of one result of such inconsiderate and uncalled for action we think the Government may be sure. There will be alienation of opinion and sympathy from the Government side even among those non-Congressmen who are firm in their disapproval and condemnation of the ill-advised disobedience campaign.—"Leader".

AN ABSURD RUMOUR

The Dadabhai Naoroji Memorial Institute Andheri.

For some time past there have been continuous rumours set afloat that the Institution is shortly to close down—thus militating against its progress and creating doubts in the minds of parents residing in the suburbs for whose benefit the school has been established.

SCHOOL TO WORK ON PERMANENT BASIS.

Enquiries however reveal that complete arrangements have been made to work the school on a permanent basis and that any statements regarding the position and working of the school coming from any other source except from the office of the Institution or from the members of the Administrative Committee should be discredited as unauthorised.

The following are at present the only members of the Administrative Committee: Mr. Phirojsha N. Mehta, Mr. Chimanlal Jhaveri, Mr. Sorab P. Kapadia, Dr. M. B. Rehman, Dr. E. S. Ghaswala, Mr. Phirojsha B. Madon, Dr. K. H. Elchidana, Mr. Rustom Rao, Mr. Ranchoddas T. Shroff, Mr. Caesor D'Mello, Dr. Balaram S. Patil, Mr. M. H. Gazdar, Mr. F. H. Bana, Mr. B. Chattopadhyay (Secretary).

OPEN AIR H. Q. OF KARACHI CONGRESSMEN

29 Persons Arrested On Saturday

KARACHI, Jan. 17.

Twenty-nine Congress volunteers, including three women were arrested in the course of Saturday partly in Gordhandas market, where they were picketing, and partly in Nanikwada Park where they have established quarters in the open air since the recent seizure of the Congress office.

A new form of activity was in evidence on Saturday evening when six Congress volunteers lay on the tramway track and held up traffic. When the police came on the scene the volunteers divided themselves into three parties and repeated their tactics on other sections of the track considerably obstructing tramway traffic till late in the night.

Twelve volunteers were arrested this morning at a public meeting in Rambaug Park.—A.P.

PROTEST AGAINST MISSTATEMENT

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In the issue of the "Times of India" dated 11-1-32, at page 9, the 'Times" has published a report from his own correspondent under the heading "Ratnagiri Pleader's apology." I am sorry to find that it is a perversion of facts.

On being presented before the District Magistrate I requested him to let me know why I was arrested. That I was a vice-President of the Dist Congress Committee of Ratnagiri District at Malvan was given the reason. I had never worked on that Committee and that Committee was already dissolved and so "I had already severed my connection with the Congress." I also forsook Congress activities as the law as now stands makes it an offence. I was no doubt asked to tender an apology but apology presupposes a guilt and I submitted that I was guiltless and as no apology could be tendered by me nor asked for me I was asked not to take any part in Politics. Politics being a very wide word which would include all from loyalists down to the constitutionalnot being aimed at the general term Politics. As such not accept that too. I tried to convince the District Magistrate that since 1921 I have been a law-abiding man and a political worker within the limits of the law as then standing. I made a statement of fact adding that I shall do nothing prejudicial to public safety or peace (what sane man would like to do an act prejudicial to public safety and peace?) and on a consideration of the statement of facts so made I was released.

In my humble opinion this is no "apology."—Yours, etc.,

P. M. SATHE,
Pleader.

Chiplun, Jan. 14.

22 PERSONS FINED FOR KILLING A DEER

COOCH BIHAR, Jan. 14.

For violating the Forest Law of the State by killing a deer 22 persons were convicted by Mr. Uma Nath Dutt District Magistrate. Of these nine were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5 each and thirteen to pay a fine of Re. 1 each.

The prosecution story was that on December 20th the accused rounded up a big deer and beat it to death with cudgels when it fell down in a pool. Its flesh was distributed among 119 persons and weighed about four maunds.

The defence contended that the accused chased the deer only out of curiosity and that the deer fell down in a pool. It was then tied down with a rope and died of heart failure.—A.P.

CITY NOTES

THE MANAGING AGENCY SYSTEM

(By OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC).

BOMBAY, Jan. 16.

Dissatisfaction from the side of the shareholders regarding the working of the managing agency system has often found expression in an ineffective way, chiefly because the contracts with the agents have been made for long periods and cannot be altered within those periods. The nature of some of these agreements is brought into prominence by the report of the Ahmedabad Electricity Company for the year ending September 1931. It seems that the gross earnings rose by Rs. 1,07,000 but the shareholders did not profit by this rise. The managing agents, however, got an increase of Rs. 7,000 in their remuneration.

UNFAVOURABLE CONTRACTS

According to the contract with them, they are to be paid their commission on the net profit after paying all charges except interest on debentures, insurance, depreciation or other reserves. It is impossible to understand why the managing agents should get a commission of 10 per cent on the borrowings by way of debentures, or for the matter of that, on amounts set apart for depreciation, etc. Will not such contracts give managing agents temptation to borrow money permanently through debentures instead of through other means which might be more profitable to a concern?

BANKING COMMITTEE'S OPINION

The Central Banking Committee after reviewing the working of the Managing Agency system were of opinion that it is extremely undesirable that this should spread to banks. This must be taken as being in the main an expression of disapproval of the system. It is quite justified if we are to take the Ahmedabad Company as an example of it. It has borrowed Rs. 12 lakhs at 7 per cent and on the interest of Rs. 84,000 the Managing Agents get the commission of ten per cent. As the debenture is of long term, it seems quite a sensible proposition to issue new shares and thus regularise the commission and at the same time possibly reduce the interest payment, leaving the business unencumbered.

ORDINANCES AND BUSINESS

Which is hitting business more, the ordinances or the hartals? Commercial opinion has it that it is the ordinances which have made business come to a standstill. To take a few illustrations, the gold bazar does not function chiefly because there is little for it to do. Gold does not arrive freely, people hesitate to travel with the jewels in their possession and the brokers here report that the shipment of Rs. 370 lakhs this week is almost all the gold that had arrived before the hartals and was in process of melting and refining. Holders in Bombay becoming nervous of the rising cross-rate unloaded their stocks to save themselves from possible heavier losses.

THE COTTON MARKET.

In the otton market, the lateness of the season has reduced arrivals to 600,000 bales against last years and this cannot be attributed to the hartals as the shortage has been in evidence for several weeks. Apparently bullish operators are trying to make the people unload their holdings so that they can make some profit when rates rise later.

THE SHARE MARKET.

The cessation of work has been a distinct gain to the market as it has been able to avoid those violent fluctuations in prices of stocks due to the unsettled political and economic outlook. Like the securities market, it will benefit by the suspension of forward business for a few days.

There does not seem to be any foundation for the rumour that poor people are being forced to sell away their produce for it is reported that Oomra is higher in the districts than it is in Bombay and this seems to indicate unexpected strength on the part of cultivators.

PIECEGOODS SITUATION

Of the arrivals, in December, of 11,000 packages of foreign piecegoods into Bombay, about 6,000 of which were Japanese, and allowing for the imports from the Continent, Great Britain's share seems to have been only about 1,600 packages. The total stock of foreign goods on the market was 18,000 packages against 132,000 packages of Indian goods.

THE SECURITIES MARKET

During the past week the 3-1/2 per cent paper has been steady (chiefly due to the rise of sterling issues) rising from Rs. 51-8 to Rs. 54 and other securities also have shown sympathetic movements. 1945-55 Loan has moved up from Rs. 88-8 to Rs. 90 and even the 4 per cent Port Trust and Municipal issues have risen by over one rupee. The rise, it will be noticed, is with reference to long term issues only, the short term ones more or less maintaining their quotations.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

The earnings of State-owned railways for the week ending 26th December last were Rs. 178 lakhs which is Rs. 18 lakhs less than the same week last year. The total earning amounted to Rs. 61.25 crores which is Rs. 6.94 crores less than last year. The expectation according to the budget was Rs. 75.75 crores and the realised proceeds fall short of this by Rs. 14.50 crores.

THE CROSS-RATE.

On Friday the London New York cross rate weakened to Rs. 3.48-1/2. The cable advices state the recent strength was probably due to sales of francs on account of gold shipments from India which this week amounted to £2,800,000.

TREASURY BILLS

Treasury Bills maturities this week will be Rs. 712 lakhs and though intermediates for 3 months will be sold at 6-3/4 per cent, it is doubtful if the Government will realise anything like Rs. 7 crores including tenders. This will necessitate further resort to the Paper Currency Reserve.

RAJASHAHI COMMISSIONER HOLDS A DURBAR

Combating Congress Activities

MALDA (Bengal) Jan. 17.

Mr. I. G. Drummond, Commissioner of Rajshahi Division, presiding at a 'durbar' awarded certificates and rewards to Presidents of Union Boards. Addressing the gathering on the present political situation the Commissioner hoped that when Congress leaders found that destructive activities would lead them nowhere they would see reason and be willing to resume discussions on India's political future as parties and not as dictators.

Similar 'durbars' were held at Feni presided over by the District Magistrate of Noakhali and at Pabna presided over by the District Magistrate of Pabna.—A.P.

The air mail which left Karachi on 6th January was delivered in London on January 15.—A.P.

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BRILLIANT BROTHERS

Julian And Aldous Huxley.

"Result of an Accident" may be written across the careers of both Professor Julian Huxley—the scientist with the gift of making the abstruse plain—and his younger brother Aldous, the novelist who writes diabolically clever but rather inhuman books (as the older humanities go), writes J. L. Hodson in the "News Chronicle."

In some degree each is doing work the other would have preferred—Julian's inclination as a boy of 14 was towards languages and letters. He plumped for German and was persuaded by his family to tackle zoology instead; but he nevertheless won the Newdigate prize for poetry at Oxford, has just collected a new volume of verse and will write a novel "for the fun of it" if ever he can find time.

Aldous, on the contrary, wanted to be a doctor and was about to study biology when he suddenly became blind—a tragedy which turned him in upon himself and not only changed his career but influenced his whole outlook.

At that time he was 16, a schoolboy at Eton. Science, involving the use of microscope and instruments, was manifestly impossible. He spent the next three years, during which blindness persisted, at home or with friends in the country, a figure somewhat withdrawn. Even to-day there is a remote look about him.

He learnt Braille and to type by touch. In that way he completed, at 17, a full-length novel—80,000 words—written into the dark. He never read it—and afterwards the MS was lost. He says with a dry smile that he thinks the book was rather good.

He went up to Balliol, still blind in one eye, and did all his reading through a powerful magnifying glass. Often he read eight hours a day, and wonders now at the achievement. He took a First in literature.

Midway during the war he left Oxford and worked cutting down trees; next he went to the Air Ministry, but the work tried his eyes too severely. A period teaching English literature and history at Eton followed and thence he strode into journalism.

Meanwhile had begun that scorching stream of books and novels, at least one of which—"Antic Hay"—was burnt in Cairo (of all places). But that matters little to a man "never ambitious to be a right-thinking persons."

Aldous Huxley is so tall (6ft. 4in.) and slender that he bends when walking; a mop of blackish-brown hair, keen, sensitive face, horn-rims with curved lenses. He preserves at 37 something still of the Oxford undergraduate's appearance.

He talks well, leaping about from topic to topic—"Ramsay MacDonald thinks a problem is solved when he has had a 'good talk' about it"—"English humour and tolerance carried to the length of ceasing to care about anything is a definite danger."

This novelist is still something of the scientist, with probing knife and seaching lens; indeed, he has still mild regrets occasionally that science isn't his profession.

His next book, "Brave New" few hundred years on, will describe the horrors of Mr. Well's World," wherein he has jumped a Utopia.

But, finding so many things wrong with us and England, he remains profoundly glad he isn't a French or Italian novelist, whose rewards are so much smaller. And, until the Americans, "let us say in 50 year's time" (he says) use a completely different language, he sees the English writer's advantage over his Continental brothers remaining enormous.

For the rest, he types everything, tries to do 1,000 words a day, and writes poetry only when he must.

AMBITIONS

To write a good book and a good play. He is very attracted by the stage but a little chary, I suspect, of surrendering his work to theatre exigencies.

Professor Julian Huxley, like most explosives, looks innocuous. He is 44; 6ft., spare, brown hair with no grey in it and brown eyes behind horn-rimmed spectacles. A revolutionary in thought and likely to have as much influence on his generation as anybody, but expresses world-shaking views as if he were asking for a cup of tea.

The brothers are grandsons of Thomas Henry Huxley, but Julian is the only one of 20 grandchildren who has chosen to be, or rather, has found himself, by accident, a biologist. But he is well content with his job. "Biology," he says, "is in an extremely thrilling state."

Once on the path his successes have been swift and steady, though the labour has been extreme.

He was King's Scholar at Eton (also House footballer and player in the Wall game); Brackenbury Scholar at Balliol (also champion high-jumper); by the age of 23 he was Lecturer in Zoology, and three years lafessorship at the Rice Institute, Texas; 1918 found him a staff lieutenant in Italy; at 32 he was a Fellow of New College, Oxford; at 34 he helped to organise the Oxford Expedition to Spitsbergen; and at 38 was Professor of Zoology—so it goes on.

But he is less and less inclined to be a narrow specialist. He has thrown off by tongue and pen forthright ideas on religion—"It is a poor religion that is afraid of truth"; "I dislike energy-sapping belief in Providence"—and he has visited East Africa to advise on native education.

He is fascinated by the Russian experiment and wants to return there and also to Africa (the big-game shooting area he foresees becoming a playground of Europe) and to visit Central Asia.

He loved watching birds as a boy and still likes to go abroad for a fortnight to do that when he has a problem to solve concerning them.

He can write and talk as lucidly as he thinks; entertainingly, too. He can explain how the fiddler crab stands on one toe and hosts a resplendent claw when his beloved goes by; and how certain spiders dance to win the female's affection.

SOME BELIEFS

That in 100 years' time we may have a Ministry to control the number of boys and girls born (by that time also we may be faced with the problem of depopulation); that man has every prospect of 1,000 million years ahead of him and that while he is still capable of evolutionary progress along development of mind and brain, he has no chance of individual perpetual existence.

He writes fast by hand—you see him working at King's College in a white linen jacket, looking rather like a hospital surgeon—but finds it a great labour. He is just correcting proofs of "Problems of Relative Growth," an 80,000 work book containing the results of five or six years' research work, and he smiles wryly at those who think you have merely to pick up a test tube in a laboratory and something happens.

ENJOYMENTS.

First, travel; next, good conversation, music, charades, lawn tennis, riding.

AMBITION

To go on with scientific work to the finish.

IMMEDIATE PROBLEMS

Relation between hereditary and development of the organism; courtship of birds treated scientifically.

"Buy Indian" League Started In Karachi

LALAJI'S BROTHER AS PRESIDENT

KARACHI, Jan. 17.

The first public meeting of the "Buy Indian" League was held this morning when a committee of fifteen with Lala Jaswantrai, brother of the late Lala Lajpat Rai as President was appointed to work out details and carry out the objects of the League in regard to Indian piecegoods, general merchandise, banking, insurance etc. Nearly 100 prominent Hindu, Mahomedan and Parsi merchants, bankers, doctors, and insurance agents attended the meeting.

NOT A POLITICAL BODY.

Lala Jaswantrai presiding emphasised that the League was in no way a political body but was the result of popular attempt to achieve the same object as govern-ments of self-governing countries were endeavouring to achieve. If even so, the Government of India took exception to the League's activities, the members should be prepared to face the consequences.

In the course of discussion, Mr. Jetmal Parsram, journalist, suggested establishment of Swadeshi museums and also moving exhibitions.

Mr. A. G. Advani, merchant, referred to the complaint that Swadeshi concerns did not always keep goods up to the standard of samples sent by them.—A. P.

ALIGARH UNIVERSITY

Donations From Bombay

The Director of Information, Muslim University, Aligarh writes:

During his recent stayq in Bombay in connection with the Court of Railway Inquiry Dr. Syed Ross Masood, Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh Muslim University, received a donation of Rs. 15,000 for the University from a gentleman who does not want to disclose his name. Another sum of Rs. 250 was received by him from

G. B. S. WON'T HELP BRITAIN.

Uses Immoderate Language.

BUT GETS AWAY SAFELY.

Aircraftman Shaw—Lawrence of Arabia—was on board the Union Castle liner Carnarvon Castle to bid farewell to Mr. George Bernard Shaw when, with Mrs. Shaw, he sailed on Christmas Eve from Southampton for Capetown.

Wearing his R.A.F. uniform, Aircraftman Shaw talked animatedly to "G.B.S." but he would not talk to reporters.

REFUSES AUTOGRAPH.

Invited to write his autograph in a book which is being prepared for newspaper charities. G. B. S. said, "I'm damned if I will. Why should I sell my autograph to relieve the country of its responsibilities?"

Asked when he was returning, he replied:

"I may never come back. I am a very old man now and a trip like this might easily be my last."

WHAT STRUCK HIM MOST IN 1931

Robert Lynd On The Passing Show

What struck me most in 1931 writes Robtrt Lynd in "News Chronicle", was that—in spite of the international chaos, the foul weather during the week-ends and the summtr holidays, the lunatic behaviour of 6 per cent. of motorists and 7 per cent. of pedestrians, and the damning criticism of everybody by everybody else—life went on so nearly as usual as it did.

BIHAR GOVERNOR ON TOUR

MONGHYR, Jan. 17.

The Governor of Bihar motored to Jamalpore this morning and inspected the E. I. Railway Regiment and visited the Railway Hospital and special grade apprentices hostel. Leaving Monghyr at noon the Governor and the party arrived at Amba Scharua where they halt for three days. The party will return to Patna on the morning of January 22.—A.P.

EVIDENCE ON A STEEL TAPE

Innovation In Manchester Courts

Microphones are to be installed in a Manchester Police Court. The experiment is the first in the history of police court procedure in Great Britain.

At the Stipendiary Magistrate's Court in Minshull-street microphones are to be fitted on the witness box, the magistrates' bench, the clerks' table, the solicitors' benches, the chief court officer's desk, and the dock.

They will be coupled with a monitor box, which will control the recording and will cut out extraneous or irrelevant matter. Each microphone can be controlled separately.

The proceedings will be electro-magnetically recorded on a steel tape, which forms a permanent record.

The evidence, statements or speeches can be rtproduced a few moments later if required on loud speakers or on head phones.

WEALTHY CUTCHI MEMON DIES AT MEDINA

Late Haji Abdul Razak Haji Haroon

Haji Abdul Razak Haji Haroon Nakhuda, a leading Cutchi Memon of Bombay, died at Medina on Friday the 15th instant, leaving a widow, a son, a grand son, a daughter, and a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn.

Mejlis ceremony will take place at the Zakeria Masjid at 10 p.m. (S. T.) to-day (Monday) and Ziarat ceremony at Nakhuda House, Malabar Hill, Walkeshwar Road, on Tuesday at 9 a.m. (S. T.).

MR. OOMER HAJI ADAM DEAD

Mr. Oomer Haji Adam, a well-known wealthy Cutchi Memon, and the Manager of the late Mr. Zakriya Haji Ahmed Patel expired at his residence at Kambekar Street on Sunday at 12-30 p.m. (S. T.). His funeral was largely attended. Among those present were: Messrs. Ibrahim H. Abdurrahim, Abdul Rehman Chacha, Mohamedali Chaiwala, Solicitor, Haji Adamseth Noorani, Haji Oosmanseth Choonawalla and many other notable persons.

Mr. Rahim Ebrahim, a well-known merchant of Bombay. He has also received a cheque for Rs. 500 through Khan Bahadur Malik Zaman Mehdi Khan, Deputy Commissioner, Gujranwala for the University. The name of the donor is not yet known.

INDIAN IRRIGATION

Nizam Sagar Project

The "Times" in mail week publishes the following description of the Nizam Sagar Scheme from a Hyderabad Correspondent:—

Irrigation being a primary necessity in a State like Hyderabad, where the annual monsoon rains are uncertain, large irrigation works have been projected. Note worthy among these is, the great Nizam Sagar Irrigation Project, which has been designed and constructed entirely by the Indian engineers of the State under the leadership of Nawab Ali Nawaz Jung Bahadur, the Chief Engineer. The reservoir of the project has just been completed and work is proceeding on the canal system.

RESERVOIR AND DAMS.

The reservoir, one of the largest of its kind in India, has been formed by damming the Manjra River, which is the largest of the purely internal rivers of Hyderabad State. Three dams have been constructed across three gaps in a range of hills through which the river flows. The main dam 1,100 ft. in length, consists of random rubble masonry with a facing of dressed stone. The maximum height above the river bed is 116ft., and above the deepest foundation 158ft. The maximum bed width is 118ft., and the quantity of earth and stone excavated to found the dam is 24,000,000 cu. ft. At both ends of the dam, there are in all 28 automatic gates, each 40ft. wide and 15-1/2ft. high. The gates rise automatically when the level of water in the lake rises one foot above the full storage level. These were supplied by Messrs. Glenfield and Kennedy, Kilmarnock. The two other dams are across high saddles, and have a total length of 6,300ft. At the extremity of the western flank there are two waste weirs with a combined length of 2,000ft., capable of discharging 65,000 cu. ft. of water a second.

The main dam has nine under sluices, 8ft. wide by 15ft. high, intended to scour the silt from the reservoir bed. They are also capable of discharging a flood of 35,000 cu. ft. a second. There is thus provision for disposing of even a cyclonic flood of 460,000 cu. ft. a second. In addition the water spread of the lake at the maximum water level is 53 squire miles, and it would absorb 8,000,000,000 cu. ft. of flood water, letting it down the river gradually.

The maximum length of water spread is 30 miles, and the greatest full storage depth of water for which the lake has been designed is 100ft. At the eastern flank, in a detached saddle, the irrigation sluice, or head regulator, is constructed. It consists of 11 gates, 8ft. wide by 10-1/2ft. high. The main irrigation canal takes off from this regulator. In the first mile of the canal, there is a drop of 32ft., which is capable of yielding 2,750 h.p. of electrical energy. The gates of the head regulator, as well of the under suices are of Stoney pattern, supplied by Messrs. Ransomes and Rapier.

YIELD OF WATER.

The river at the site of the dam has a catchment area of 8,376 square miles, which is estimated to yield in an average year 113,712,000,000 cu. ft. of water. The lake would store up temporarily, during maximum flood, 37,000,000,000 cu. ft. of water, or at full storage level 29,700,000,000 cu. ft. Of this total 25,000,000,000 cu. ft. are available for irrigation. The project is designed to irrigate lands of 354 villages in the Nizamabad district, amounting in all to 275,000 acres of which about 20,000 acres are to be put under sugar cane and the balance chiefly under rice. The main canal, to be completed next year, will be 95 miles long, with about 600 miles of distributaries. The canal at the head has a width of 92ft. and a depth of flow of 10-1/2 ft., carrying 3,400 cu. ft. of water a second.

The reservoir has cost Rs. 212.44 lakhs, and the canal with its distributaries when completed will have cost Rs. 214.35 lakhs, the total cost of the project thus amounting to Rs. 426.79 lakhs. The net return anticipated from irrigation alone is Rs. 46.16 lakhs a year, or 10.82 per cent. on the capital outlay, when the project is fully developed, but, in addition, revenue under Customs, Excise, and Railways will be greatly enhanced. Further, the value of the produce per acre of irrigated land will be about Rs. 90, so that the project will produce crops of a yearly value of 2-1/2 crores.

G. E. Society's Night School

The seventh annual social gathering of the past and the present students of the above school will be held in the last week of January 1932. As a part of amusement, the boys of the school will stage the popular drama "Sangit Ekachiyala" on Wednesday (20th instant) at 8-30 p.m. in the Damodar Hall Parel.

A DAY'S JOURNEY IN THE SAHARA

A correspondent writes in "Manchester Guardian":—

To the right are mountains. All around in a sandy, stony waste, sprinkled with scrubby bushes, tufts of fennel, and bunches of camel's salad. And stretching far away beyond the horizon are the countless miles of the great desert, with the sand dunes of Oumache just visible enough to give you a glimpse of what real sand can be. Tolga, the Arab Zab or village, which, with surrounding oases in this part of the Sahara, gives the district the name of the Ziban, lies twenty-five miles ahead. This is the goal of our journey. And a long day's work is before us.

The pace of our caravan is determined by the camels, whose queer shiplike rolling movements cover the distance at only two miles an hour. The mules, nothing loath, accommodate their steps to this, generally going either a little in front or lagging a few yards behind, for in common with horses, they have an extraordinary dislike to the near proximity of camels.

STARVATION.

A pathetic little drama, showing what hunger can really mean, was acted before our eyes during the journey to Tolga. Our caravan had halted for lunch near a small cafe, or rest-house, just off the track, built for the French soldiers when they pass over the desert. Here was water for the animals; here the Arabs could obtain coffee. The morning had been long; we had started early, and were quite ready for food. Just as we had finished, and when there was nothing left but a few scraps, an emaciated cat crept round from behind us. We gave a chicken bone, which it pounced upon joyfully. Instantly a still more starved-looking dog, who had been watching us from a distance, not being able yet to make up its mind whether we were ready to be treated as friends, dashed forward and seized the bone from the cat. The next moment an Arab who was passing, and who, unnoticed by us, had also been watching, rushed at the dog, took the bone actually out of its mouth, and began ravenously gnawing it himself.

To such terrible lengths can hunger and starvation go in the Sahara. As this state of things is the result of drought and the absence of rain, what wonder that the miraculous power of bringing that blessing is one of the attributes with which the marabout is most frequently credited.

As they walk besides the camels of our caravan the Arabs practise the weird, barbaric music of the marriage song. A line or verse is sung by the prospective bridegroom, which is answered or followed by his friends and relations in unison. This goes on, over and over again, in endless repetition. The half-melancholy music, punctuated by the crack of gun and pistol shots, is in keeping with the scene. The minor chords of it belong to the mysterious harmony of the half-savage native life. But when it has continued for almost an hour without cessation the monotony of the sounds at last grows to be almost unbearable. One welcomes something else that may possibly occupy the thoughts and the voices of the Arabs.

MIRAGE.

A few moments later there is another illusion, and one which might well fill the primitive mind first with expectation and then with awe. In the misty distance to the left of our pathway there is a vision of water with palm-trees growing near it; cool, shining, beautiful water, like a lake or a river with flat banks. It looks so clear and distinct, so altogether delightful, that after a long journey across the desert one can imagine how the tired camels would long to turn aside and press on towards it. The nearer we approached the farther it seemed to recede, until at last, when we were upon a line with the place where it had seemed to be, the beautiful mirage vanished altogether.

TWO NEW PRONOUNS

To Remove Sex Inequality

Women teachers at Southend during mail week talked of ways in which they would make the world better for the coming generations.

They spoke of the mess that men had made of things, as shown in the present situation.

With wonderful unanimity the 300 delegates to the Conference of the National Union of Women Teachers passed every resolution before them.

Miss A. A. Ktnyon, of Oldham, a past president, spoke of the "inequitable discrimination against women teachers" by certain authorities in appointing headships to mixed schools. She declared:

"I think the reason is grammatical. Think of the personal pronouns—I am sick of them—he, him and his.

"Think of the corresponding feminines—she and her—only two-thirds. I suggest it should be altered and that in future we should write she, shim and shis." (Laughter).

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THOSE COMMITTEE MEMBERS.

British Journalist's Analysis Of Their Qualifications.

The "Yorkshire Post" publishes in mail week the following notes on the personnel of the Committees coming out to India, from its Fleet Street Correspondent.

Fleet Street, Dec. 27.

The official statement of the British personnel of the three committees which will carry on the work of the Round Table Conference in India will be made to-morrow. It has been found impossible, I believe, to spare any member of the Cabinet for this difficult work in view of their heavy national and international responsibilities at home, but at least two of the three committees will have members of the Government at their head. One is the Franchise Committee, of which the chairman will be Lord Lothian, the Under-Secretary for India. Over one of the two committees which will deal with finance, Mr. J. C. C. Davidson will probably preside. As Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, his administrative duties are light; and, as a close friend of Mr. Baldwin, and one who no doubt shares his chief's trust in Lord Irwin, he will be welcome in India. From the days wden he was private secretary to Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Davidson has had much experience of the inner working of Governments, and not least on the Treasury side. Lord Eustace Percy is mentioned as head of the third committee. It will explore special financial problems connected with certain Indian States, and, owing to the intricate nature of its work, I had expected to find it under an eminent Law Lord.

PEERS AND M.P.s

As I stated last Friday, young Lord Dufferin, grandson of one of the most famous of Indian Viceroys, will go out in connection with these committees. Among other members will be Lord Hastings, Major James Milner, M.P. for South-East Leeds, and the Hon. Mary Pickford, M.P. for North Hammersmith, and daughter of the late Lord Sternade, Master of the Rolls. Miss Pickford is one of the ablest of the new women M.P.'s. When she speaks, she rather resembles a talking Blue Book, but that is not altogether surprising in a woman who has been a Factory Inspector under the Home Office, a member of the Historical Section of the Committee of Imperial Defence, and technical adviser to Government delegates at international conferences at Geneva.

Major Milner comes from the diminutive Opposition in the House, for he was one of those Socialists who did not follow Mr. MacDonald in the great divide. His speciality is agriculture, and, as one who had been Dr. Addison's Parliamentary Private Secretary in the late Parliament, he was recently chosen to move the rejection of the Horticultural Products Acts on its second reading. Major Milner has never been to India before, and he is looking forward to his new work.

"LET YOUR CLOTH BE HOME-SPUN MADE IN LITTLE HOMES OF OUR 7,000 VILLAGES

(By MIRA BEN).

Here a sin, there a virtue.—Here we are being clapped into prison at a moment's notice if we are even suspected of discouraging people from buying British goods and advising them to purchase home manufactures instead. There, in England, to encourage home manufactures in preference to foreign goods is the height of virtue and good citizenship. The most striking feature in the London streets and shops to-day is the huge propaganda for British goods. In the stations, on the buses, in the trains, on the shop fronts, inside the shops—everywhere BUY BRITISH. And at night it is written up in dazzling lights for all to read.

The English are a practical people, and they fully realize the vital importance of checking foreign goods and encouraging their own industries. There is a wonderful "SWADESHI" atmosphere in England to-aay.

Thanks to Ordinances, lathi-charges and what not, I think we too shall not now be long in reaching that blessed state!

BEAUTY OF KHADI.

So many London friends remarked on the beauty of our khadi. Though we had nothing with us but the plainest materials they caught the eye of those "connoisseurs" in art and fashion. "What a loving shawl!", they would say, examining an old woollen khadi rug from Almore.

"And this beautiful soft hand-spun cotton," they would add, handling my sari made from own yarn.

There in London they are surfeited with machine products and anything handmade is greatly prized.

AWAKENING IN ENGLAND.

England, who was the first in the industrial field, has been the first to suffer from that vicious system, and to-day she is groaning under the dead-weight of some three millions unemployed and envying the lot of those who have a vast rural population. This is awakening in the English people an appreciation of the moral and maternal value of handmade things.

Those who run down khadi or remain indifferent to it, and who, in order to excuse themselves for using fine, cheap Indian mill cloth, sing the praises of industrialisation, had better study the plight of the oldest industrial country in the world.

So let your Swadeshi cloth be khadi—purest handspun and handwoven cloth made in the little homes of our 700,000 villages.

We shall be the envy of all the world when that village industry is fully re-established.

ONE-DAY RAILWAY STRIKE ABANDONED

A. I. T. U. C's Appeal For Mass Demonstrations On Feb. 4

The following appeal has been issued on behalf of the All-India Trade Union Congress to all the Trade Unions in India:—

You are fully aware of the critical times through which the Indian working class is passing today. Wage-cut, retrenchment, enhanced taxation and unemployment have seriously affected the Indian working class. The time has now arrived when the All-India Trade Union Congress, Indian Trade Unions Federation, All-India Railwaymen's Federation and other important Unions, including those in the Post and Telegraph should chalk out a joint programme to fight this common danger.

The Executive Council of the A. I. T. U. C. at its meeting held recently at Bombay, has made certain tentative proposals in this connection. These proposals have been made as suggestions to the other Trade Union organisations; but there is no finality about them. In the very nature of things it was inevitable that some organisation should take the initiative; but we are fully alive to the fact that joint action presupposes joint initiative and propaganda.

ONE DAY STRIKE POSTPONED.

Suggestions have been received by us from certain responsible individuals of the Indian Trade Unions Federation group—that the form of direct action, i.e., One-Day strike, suggested by the A. I. T. U. C. is not just now feasible and practicable. We fully appreciate the stand point of these friends and though we are not able to fully share their apprehensions about One-Day strike, we realise that all joint action should have joint support. With a view, therefore, to smoothen the path of future direct action and common propaganda, we have decided to postpone the One-Day strike on the 4th February, 1932.

PLEA FOR MASS DEMONSTRATIONS.

We have, however, to appeal to all the Unions to arrange mass demonstrations and meetings on the 4th February next—all over India, to record the strong protect against the capitalistic attack upon the Indian working class. We also hope that the Trade Unions Federation, the All-India Railwaymen's Federation and the other Unions in India will join in these joint demonstrations and will further chalk out a strong and militant programme of propaganda and direct action, under the control of a joint Committee for the whole of India.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

How Its Work Can Be Made Effective

"Yama" writes:—

Is the League of Nations doing its duty? I think that it has not been rising to the level of the expectations of the world. The world can be converted into regular paradise. All countries can be made to co-operate with one another. All Die-nards National and international can be made to respect justice and fair play. Attempts to subordinate one nation to another can be prevented. The evils of such attempts can be explained. Courts of arbitration to settle National and International dispute can be established. The question of disbursement can be sowed. Every Government can be made to have only so much Naval, Military, Air Forces as is absolutely necessary to maintain Lawful Law and full order. All Governments can be declared unlawful if they embark upon an unjust, unfair, unconstitutional administration. They can compel all Governments to become members of the League of Nations. They can declare Governments that do not become members of the League of Nations Unlawful and subject them to such punishment as the High Court of the League inflicts upon them. They can have an international army, navy and air service to enforce its decrees of its High Court. Why should not attempts be made in this direction? All the disinterested countries in the world would agree to this arrangement and all the countries would pay their quota from their revenues for the maintenance of the League in its heavenly altruistic cosmopolitan and constructive activities. I hope the pillars of the League will think over the matter and do the needful.

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Words cannot adequately describe its manifold virtues. One can rightly estimate its worth only by its use. During my huge practice of 25 years, handling most complicated cases, not merely among the gentry, but also among Ruling Chiefs, practising doctors, professional classes and Government Officers, both European and Indian, I have proved its worth as thousands of helpless victims whose health was shattered by continued addiction to unfortunate habits, over-indulgence or wet dreams, fret and worry, over-exertion, excessive brain work, frequent attacks of cold, violent changes of weather and exhausting diseases.

Numerous Physicians are daily prescribing it to their patients, convinced as they are of the capacity of Anand-Vilas to increase the power of resistance and to enable the vital force to over-power disease virus. It is thus an Elixir of Life indeed, for those who have lost their vitality, vigor and memory, and are prone to various diseases. Medical people all over India are earnestly requested to give a trial to this panacea for the benefit of their patients. Although it is worth its weight in gold, it is priced sufficiently low to enable all classes of people to take advantage of its marvellous health-bestowing powers. Price only Rs. 6/- for a bottle for 40 days' use. Sole Agents:—Messrs. ANGRA BROS., 1st Floor, Babulal Mansion, Chowpatty, Bombay, & Maharajwara, Indore. Stockists:—Premier Medical Store, Chandni Chowk, Delhi; Siri Ram Khanna, General Merchant, Chowk, Allahabad; Jagannathdas Balbhadurdas, Chok, Benares.

N.B.—In all Chronic and Surgical Ailments and complicated cases of blood pressure, heart diseases, Paralysis and Diabetes, etc., Consult:—DR. TANDON, A MOST LEADING AND RENOWNED PHYSICIAN, CHOWPATTY, BOMBAY.

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Marjorie McKenna AGE 16—

and 9 years before

Feb. 25, 1918. Age 7 years 5 months; weight, 1 st. 11½ lbs.
BEFORE TAKING VIROL

April 21, 1918. Age 7 years 7 months; weight, 2 st. 11½ lbs.
AFTER 8 WEEKS ON VIROL

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Remarkable Evidence—

At 7 years 5 months, Feb. 25th, 1918, Marjorie McKenna was admitted to Rowcroic Hospital, Dumfries, in a state of extreme emaciation and exhaustion (Photo 1) and with many sores. She weighed 1 st. 11½ lbs. Apart from dressing of the sores, *no had no special treatment except Virol, which was given her thrice daily.*

On the 21st April, eight weeks after admission, her sores were all healed and she weighed 2 st. 11½ lbs. (Photo 2). Virol not only restored her to health then, as the Matron of the Hospital certifies, but to-day her doctor is able to write: *"I have examined Marjorie McKenna and find that she is in perfect health."*

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THROAT & CHEST TROUBLE

FOR relieving dust throat, laryngitis, dry tickling coughs and other trouble in the throat or bronchials, these Peps breatheable tablets are simply wonderful.

Stripped of their protective silver wrapper and dissolved in the mouth, Peps give off valuable soothing, healing, and germicidal fumes which are breathed direct into the lungs.

Carry a few Peps in your pocket. Take them whenever you feel the least discomfort in throat or chest and to ward off colds, and chills.

PEPS THE NOVEL BREATHE-ABLE TABLETS.
All medicine dealers sell Peps at One Rupee a bottle.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

January 16.

Chinkow, Worthington, Calcutta.
Hokkui Maru, Oko, Calcutta.
Karanjia, Baird, Durban.
Varela, Deme, Busrah.
Vita, Beytaugh, Karachi.
India, Gozzano, Genoa.

DEPARTURES.

January 17.

India, Gazzano, Java.
Begum, Robb, Java.
Silvercedor, Miller, New York.

LOADING.

January 16.

Steamer Karanja for Durban.

S S Chinkow:—The B.I.S.N. Coy's steamer Chinkoa arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Hokkai Maru:—The Grahm T Coy's steamer Hokkai Maru arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

S S Varela:—The B. I. S. N. harbour on Saturday from Busrah harbour on Saturday from Busrah Coy's steamer Varela arrived in with a general cargo and 237 passengers.

S S Vita:—The B.I.S.N. Coy's Karachi mail steamer Vita arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S S India:—The M Italiana steamer India arrived in harbour on Saturday from Genoa and hence she sailed for Java on the same day with same bottom cargo.

S S Silvercedor:—The Volkart Bros' steamer Silvercedor sailed yesterday for New York with a general cargo.

S S Begum:—The T M Coy's steamer Begum sailed yesterday for Java with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Jan. 16.

7 Durendia, 4450, London 18|1 M M. and Co.
8 City of Shanghai, 3748, Port Sudan, 16|1, J Finlay & Co.
10 Sumatra 365, Genoa, 23-1, L T and M Ital.
12 Tokiwa Maru 4781, Karachi, 16-1, N Y K.
13 Querinba 4772 Rangoon 18-1 M M and Co.
14 India 4077, Colombo, 17|1, L T & M I.
17 Aquiceia 4036, Genoa, 26-1, L T and M I.
15 Silvercedar, Marseilles, 16|1, V B.
15 Argenfels 3540, Rotterdam, 18-1 L. E.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Sibara 2937 NF, 16-1 Volkart Bros.
2 Ranee 3143 Calcutta 22|1 T M.
5 Kumari 636, Colombo, 17|1, N T Co.
6 Hankow Maru 2524, Kobe 22|1 N Y Kaisha.
7 Clan Macbride, Doog Cochin, 19|1, J Finlay.
8 Grangepark 3172, Dunkirk, 19|1, G Trading.
9 Kidderpore, 3263, Japan 19|1 M M & Co.
10/11 Shimoh Maru, Japan 23-1 O S Kaisha.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Fager 651 Bangkok N F F F C and Co.
C|R Begum 3656, Rangoon, 16|1, T Morrison & Co.
D|E Jalputra, Calcutta, 18-1 Scindia S N Co.
G Jamnagar, Jamnagar, 17|1, L Naranji Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Kaiser-i-Hind, 22|1, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Mooltan, 29|1, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Warfield, 30|1, M. M. and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britania, 27-1 G T Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Teneriffu, 16|1, L. Edwards, Ltd.

FROM HAMBURG.

Murienfels 27-1 L Edward Ltd.
Sturnfels, 17|1, L. Edwards, Ltd.

FROM TRIESTE.

Gange, 20|1, L. T. Co.

FROM NEW YORK

Olivebank, 17|1, F. F. Campbell Co.
City of Christania, 26|1, F. F. Campbell Co.
City of Lyon, 14|2, F. F. Campbell Co.
City of Havre, 26|2, F. F. Campbell Co.
City of Delhart, 4|2, F. F. Campbell Co.

FROM CHINA—JAPAN.

Mirzapore, 26-1, P & O S N Co.
Penag Maru, 14-1, N Y Kaisha.
Tango Maru, 30-1, N Y Kaisha.
Havre Maru, 19|1, O. S. Kaisha.
Kaisha.
Rawalpindi, 15|1, P. and O. S. Kaisha.
Havre Maru, 19|1, N. Y. O. S. Kaisha.

FROM BRINDISI.

Comorin, 29|1, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Khandalla, 30|1 M. M. and Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS

FOR LONDON.

Ranpura 23-1 P & O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Durenda 24-1, M M and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Tarantia 25-1, G T Co.
C|o. Shanghai, 14-1, J F Co.
Grange Park, 19|1, G T Co.

FOR GENOA.

Acquileia, 26|1, M Italiana.

FOR HAMBURG

Argenfels, 19|1, L Edward Ltd.

FOR KOBE.

Kidderpore, 16|1 M A S N.
Hankow Maru 22-1, N Y Kaisha.
Shimo Maru, NF, O S Kaisha.

FOR BUSRAH

Bandra, 20|1 M M & Co.
Varela, 23|1 M M & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Querimba, 20-1, M M & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Ranee, NF, T M Co.

FOR KARACHI.

City of Lahore, NF K N Co.

FOR MARMAGOA.

Clan Macbride, 19|1, J F Co.

FOR BANGKOK.

Fager, NF, F F Campbell & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

Khosrou, NF, T M Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Karanjia, 27|1, M M & Co.

STEAMERS FIXED

FOR LONDON.

Ranpura P & O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Durenda, M. M. and Co

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Tarantia, G. T. Co.
C|o Shanghai, J F Co.
Grange Park F J Co.

FOR GENOA.

Acquileia, M Italiana.

FOR MARMAGOA.

Clan MacBride, J F Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Argenfels, L Edward Ltd.

FOR CHINA & JAPAN PORTS.

Kidderpore, P. and O. S. N Co.
Hankow Maru N Y Kaisha.
Shimoh Maru, O S Kaisha.

FROM BUSRAH.

Bandra M M & Co.
Varela, M M & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Querimba, M M and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Ranee T M Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Karanjia, M M & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

Khosrou, T M Co.

FOR BANGKOK.

Fager, F F Campbell & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

S.S. Moldavia (By boats) G.L.D. 15|1|32.
S.S. Naldera (By boats) G.L.D. 15|1|32.
S.S. Tokiwa Maru G.L.D. 15|1|32.
S.S. Ellora G.L.D. 15|1|32.
S.S. Clan Macbride G.L.D. 16|1|32.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Jan. 16.

S S Ranpura; Agents: M M & Co; from London:—59 cases cigarettes, 38 cases insulators, 77 cases vinegar, 132 cases oats, 70 cases castor oil, 95 cases boot polish 60 cases kippers, 125 cases grapes, 154 cases soap, 130 cases gin, 110 cases lime juice, 85 cases beer, 100 cases medicine, 70 cases Ovaltine, 175 cases winearries, 30 cases hams, 40 cases jams, 94 cases biscuits, 385 cases newspaper, 195 cases O' stores, 59 cases malted milk, 141 cases tyres, 520 cases whisky, 36 cases herrings, 50 cases tiles, 674 cases whiting, 250 drums turpentine, 88 drums dyes, 150 drums linseed oil, 55 drums lubricating oil, 203 drums colour, 320 drums varnish, 4760 drums paint.

From Amsterdam:—30 cases cocoa, 25 cases milk, 100 cases caraway seed, 50 cases starch.

From Havre:—20 cases champagne, 15 cases wire.

From Rotterdam:—35 cases cheese.

From Marseilles:—108 cases motor tyres, 209 cases art. silk yarn, 359 drums aniline colour, 140 cases indigo, 500 cases soap, 55 cases mineral water, 200 kegs lead ore, 50 bags almonds.

From Port Said:—962 bales cotton.

From Aden:—148 bags gum olibonum, 20 bags gum Arabic.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Jan. 16.

S S Rawalpindi, for London:—176991 Rs. bar gold, M N Desai; 113344 Rs. bar gold, P & O Banking Corp.; 281471 Rs. bar gold, Netherland Tdg. Society; 216925 Rs. bar gold, Ralli Bros; 1832858 Rs. bar gold, National Bank of India, Ltd; 867415 Rs. bar gold, Netherland Tdg Society; 155325 Rs. bar gold, National Bank of India; 1055602 Rs. bar gold, Ralli Bros; 1380503 Rs. bar gold, P & O Banking Corp.; 175085 Rs. bar gold Yokohama Stein Bank; 2111782 Rs. bar gold, Eastern Bank, Ltd; 3514451 Rs. bar gold, Netherland India Coop. Bank; 567520 Rs. bar gold, Ralli Bros; 2832524 Rs. bar gold, Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp; 1791727 Rs. bar gold, Chartered Bank of India, Austria and China; 2 bales animal skin, M M & Co.

For New York:—39234 Rs. bar gold, P & O Banking Corp; 85006 Rs. bar gold, H Rao; 387453 Rs. bar gold, National City Bank of New York; 624357 Rs. bar gold, P & O Banking Corp.; 735744 Rs. bar gold, National City Bank of New York.

For Amsterdam:—363281 Rs. bar gold, Netherland Tdg. Society.

S S Arpenfels, for Hamburg:—119 bales cotton raw, N Rajaram & Co; 17 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas & Co.

S S Durenda, for Hull:—

S S Gangepark, for Rotterdam:—1349 bags groundnut oil cakes, Swastika Oil Mills; 2150 bags groundnut oil cakes, A Baldevdas.

S S Tarantia, for Liverpool:—27 bales wool raw, M Nissim; 106 bales wool raw, R Virchand; 27 bales wool raw, Cox & Kings Ltd; 3 bales wool raw, A L Hassam; 2 bales wool raw, M Massi; 1 bale cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 23 bales cotton thread waste, B Mahasukhlal & Co.

For Manchester:—100 bales cotton thread waste, B Mahasukhlal & Co.

S S City of Shanghai, for Liverpool:—1280 bags myrabollum, J Neerjheram & Co.

Antwerp:—124 bags mustard seed, S M Rajgor & Co.

S S Ranpura, for Marseilles:—1266 bags groundnuts, L Dreyfus & Co.

S S Aquilica, for Genoa:—6670 bags groundnuts, Gorio Ltd; 1280 bags groundnuts and 4002 bags gingelly seed, K Devchand & Co.

For Naples:—7000 bags castor seed, K Devchand & Co.

S S Silvercedor, for Marseilles:—2709 bags castor seed, Birla Bros.

S S Fager, for Bangkok:—25000 Rs. Ind. Govt. silver rupees, A E Mankati.

For Melbourne:—248 bags myrabollum, P Mathradas & Co.

For Sydney:—656 bags myrabollum, P Mathradas & Co.

For Brisbane:—149 bags myrabollum, P Mathradas & Co.

S S Kidderpore, for Kobe:—50 bales cotton raw, V Ladha & Co; 258 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd.

For Osaka:—200 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd.

S S Shinnah Maru, for Osaka:—166 ton iron scrap, Falz & Co.

For Shanghai:—200 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

S S Hankow Maru, for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

CENTRAL BANK'S PROGRESS.

Record Of Remarkable Progress

The Central Bank of India which was started in December 1911 has just completed twenty years of useful service and it is an occasion for the nation to congratulate itself on the event. Started with a modest capital of Rs. 15 lakhs it soon began to attract deposits so fast that the capital had to be successively raised. By 1919 it had increased to Rs. 50 lakhs and the deposits had gone up to Rs. 9 crores. It was at this stage that the greatest event in its life occurred. The Tata Industrial Bank was about to go into liquidation and the Central Bank stepped in with its amalgamation scheme. Mr. Pochkhanawala with his usual self-confidence decided to dispense with the entire non-Indian staff immediately and his decision enabled the bank to continue to be Indian in management and personnel. The acquisition of the new capital of Rs. 1,18 lakhs did no bring enough deposits but there came about a fall in the dividend earning capacity of the shares which have been declining due also to the various run on the bank engineered by interested parties. These runs have, however, only strengthened the bank's position and its deposits now stand at about Rs. 15 crores backed by Rs. 4 crores of capital and reserves. The last year's earnings amounted to Rs. 17.61 lakhs which has enabled the Bank to pay a 12 per cent Dividend after providing amply for depreciation of securities and other reserves.

The bank has fifteen branches in Northern India and more than 100,000 customers. It has built up a reputation for being up-to-date and its Home Savings, Safe Deposit and Trustee schemes are example of this progressive spirit. May we suggest that it should enhance its usefulness to the public by adopting a system of quick payment of cheques over the counter through the employment of responsible cashiers? The bank's future progress will depend on the continuance of a wide national outlook in keeping with its responsibility as the premier Indian bank.

SUPPORT FOR AGA KHAN'S POLICY

Statement By Muslim Round Tablers.

The following statement was issued by Nawab Sir Muhamed Mehr Shah, and Mr. Sayed Muhamad Padshah, both members, council of State, in the support of H. H. the Aga Khan's policy. It was published in the "Times" on December 21.

We wish to express our whole hearted support of the policy outlined by H. H. the Aga Khan in his letter published in "The Times" of December 18. It is most desirable that the Muslim League and the All-India Muslim Conference should be amalgamated so as to from one political organisation. We may add that we have nothing but admiration for the devotion and statesmanlike leadership of His Highness who has throughout these eventful weeks kept together the Muslim group in the Conference.

In view of Mr. Gandhiji's interview recently alleged to have been given to the Giornale D'Ltalia, we fervently hope that the Mahatma will continue to cooperate with the British Muslim and other colleagues represented in the Conference with a view to achieving peace and prosperity through constitutional reform. As certain ominous incidents all over India recently show a civil disobedience movement at the present juncture is calculated to hamper the progress of the country towards the attainment of the goal, it is therefore incumbent upon all sincere well wishers of the national cause to endeavour to bring to a successful issue the method of settlement by mutual consultation and negotiation so well and effectively employed at the Round Table Conference. The constitutional reforms to be carried into effect in the Frontier Province as also the separation of Sind should give every satisfaction to the people of those areas, as aiso to all patriotic Indians. We trust that there will now be no delay in the preliminaries of Indian constitutional reform. As an immediate step we favour the adoption of the Latiff scheme for an Advisory Federal Council to which the special attention of the Conference was drawn by Mahatma Gandhi. We are confident that the presence of a statesman of Lord Willingdon's outstanding personality at the helm of India will save the situation.

Under the Latiff scheme the Federal Council would discharge specified functions and would keep the Central Executive responsive to the Provincial Governments.

THOUSAND-YEAR-OLD IMAGES.

Buddhist Relics Found In Rajshahi.

The Rajshahi Correspondent of "Liberty" writes:—

New discoveries, which have increased interest consequent upon the revival of Bhuddhism in India, have just been made in Bihar, for Mr. K. C. Sarkar of the Varendra Research Society, Rasjshahi and a Government research scholar, has announced in course of an interview with the "Associated Press," that as many as 218 relics, including large and miniature bronze images have been discovered in a room about 25 feet below the surface by workmen while quarrying bricks for a local zemindar, Rai Hari Prasad, at Kurkihar, a celebrated place in the history of Buddhism situated in the district of Gaya. Some of the images bear inscriptions and others are gold-plated with inlaid work of whitish substance like silver but probably platinum. There have also been found a crystal stupa, bronze stupas, gongs, conches and potteries.

KURAK-VIHAR.

The name of the place Kurkihar is said to be Kurak-vihar which Cunningham, while visiting it in the year 1861, believed to be a contracted form of Kukkata-pada-vihara or the Temple of the "Cock's Foot" which he says must have been connected with the Kukkuta-pada-giri referred to by the famous Chines travellers Fa Hien and Hewan Tsang in their memoirs.

In the year 1879 the place was again visited by Cunningham and later on, Major Kittee and Mr. Broadley went there and collected some images and inscriptions whilst carrying on partial excavation. These images were first stored in Patna but later on they were removed to the Indian Museum, Calcutta, and are now to be seen in its gallary. According to Cunnigham, the age of the images lies between A. D. 800 to 10.00.

Kurkihar is about 16 miles from Gaya and is a large village. The remains at the time of Cunningham's visit consisted of several mounds in which numerous statues and small votive topes of dark and blue stone were recovered.

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.

to possess

A HERCULES BYCYCLE and GOLDEN WRIST WATCH

for

RUPEES FIVE ONLY.

Simply send us 100 names and addresses of such persons knowing any of the following languages, viz., English, Urdu, Hindi, Gujarati, Marathi and Bengali, from your own town or elsewhere along with the money order for Rs. 5 only. If the same are correct we shall award you one Hercules bicycle and one Golden Wrist Watch as a free Gift.

CHANCES

Occurs rarely in life 1
This is one of them ii
Don't let it slip by iii

TOMORROW will be TOO LATE

This offer stands good for a very Limited period only.

WRITE AND REMIT NOW.

Note.—Remittances must accompany the addresses. V. P. will not be entertained.

THE AMERICAN GENERAL STORES
Post Box No. 33, Lahore.

YOUR FORTUNE

Send us a post card with the name of any Flower together with your name and address. And we will send you by V. P. for Re. 1 only a detailed account of your forthcoming 12 months showing among other things profits and loss in business, promotion, transfer and reduction in service, births, marriages, happiess and bodily ailments. Directions will also be sent to safeguard yourself from the coming evil influences of the stars. A trial will convince you of the accuracy of our prophesies.

Manager:—
PARKSH JOTISH ASHRAM,
Post Box No. 72, Lahore.

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA

Fifth Valuation Out

New BONUS per thousand per Annum

Endowment Rs. 20
AND
Whole Life Rs. 25

No other Company of the same age in India can show equal results.

Re. Agency and other particulars, Please apply

MANAGING DIRECTOR

INCOME-TAX
AND SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement Of Account

Prepared, Audit of Books of Firms Undertaken
B. L. THOSAR
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
495—497, Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.
Telephone No 22997

SAVE
YOUR
Income-Tax
BY CONSULTING PAREKH & Co
Incorporated Certified Accountants.
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax Experts.
Telephone No. 24188.
OFFICE :—
M. P. Baria Building, Pydhony, Bombay

WE ARE IRISH!

Woman's Fair Warning To Police.

"I should not come in here. We're Irish," was the warning called out to a police-constable who attempted to enter the room of Mrs. Lily Edwards, aged 31, of High-street, Bloomsbury, in order to arrest her.

Mrs. Edward was sentenced at Bow-street to six months' imprisonment with hard labour for maliciously wounding with a razor-blade Edward Walton, a clerk, of the same address.

Mr. Walton said that his relations with Mrs. Edwards had been somewhat strained since he asked her to return a cooking utensil which she had borrowed.

Film

Whiten Teeth by Removing Dingy Film

Film, too, is the source of serious tooth and gum disorders. Dentists urge special film-removing dentifrice.

DON'T be discouraged if teeth are not white and sparkling. You have 9 chances in 10 that they are merely coated with a dingy film.

Film absorbs the stains from food and smoking and gives that cloudy look. It clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays.

Film hardens into tartar. Germs by the millions breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. To remove film, use the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent. It acts to curdle film and easily remove it in gentle safety to enamel.

Pepsodent contains no pumice, harmful grit or crude abrasive.

Don't expect the same results from old-time dentifrices. See for once and all how white and bright teeth really are.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to: J. P. Cronin, P. O. Box 98, Calcutta.

Pepsodent
The Special Film-Removing Dentifrice

Make your teeth *stronger, whiter, healthier* with KALZANA

Dr. H.F.B.W. writes in the "S.A. Medical Record": "Whenever there is evidence of disfunction in the body, calcium (lime) deficiency is probably a contributing factor."—Lack of calcium (lime) not only causes a general weakening of the system, irritability of the nerves, etc., but inevitably causes your teeth to become weak and defenceless against decay.

ONLY by supplementing your daily diet with extra calcium will you overcome the consequences of calcium deficiency and make your teeth stronger, healthier and secure against decay.

But "any form of calcium" will not do. It must be Kalzana, for only in the scientific form of Kalzana tablets—a combination of calcium-lactate and sodium-lactate—will the calcium be taken up in your blood and retained by your body.

After a few weeks' use of Kalzana your teeth will become strong and able to withstand decay. Your general health, too, will greatly improve and you will build up a strong constitution.

Start taking Kalzana to-day

Kalzana
THE CALCIUM FOOD
At all Chemists and Bazars.

EAST AND WEST INSURANCE CO. LTD.

A PROGRESSIVE PURELY INDIAN OFFICE OF 18 YEARS STANDING

WITH ALL UP-TO-DATE FEATURES.

LAST YEAR'S REMARKABLE PROGRESS

EVIDENCE OF PUBLIC CONFIDENCE

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCY ARE INVITED FROM RESPECTABLE GENTLEMEN.

Head Office: 55, APOLLO STREET, Fort, BOMBAY.

TH MAGNETIC WEEK!

RUSHING CROWDS TO SEE THIS PICTURE IS THE ELOQUENT TESTIMONY OF ITS HUGE SUCCESS

CROWDS RUSHING DAY by DAY!

MADAN THEATRES (LTD.) (CALCUTTA)
PRESENTS THEIR ALL TALKING, SINGING & DANCING DRAMA IN HINDI

With MISS KAJJAN'S ost Delightful Songs

SHAKUNTALA

With MASTER NISSAR'S Very Sweet Songs.

BEST MUSIC & PHOTO GRAPHY

Written by The IMMORTAL POET KALIDAS & Adopted by PANDIT. RADHSHYAM, RENOWNED AUTHOR.

FINE SCENERY
CLEAR VOICE BY 'R.C.A.'

EXCELLENT MUSIC ON BIN and SATAR

WELLINGTON-TALKIES
(DHOBI TALAO).

DAILY SHOWS: 6-15 and 10 P.M.
Extra Show on SAT. & SUNDAY AT 3 P.M.

Y. K.
NE
O, SINGAPORI
d JAPAN.

Arrive.	Leave.
Jan.	20 Jan.
.....	26 Jan.
Jan.	2 Feb.
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Feb.	27 Feb.

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.	1 Mar.

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 16.

March	6.73
May	6.38
July	7.04
October	7.25
December	7.44

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Jan. 16.

January	6.68
March	6.73
Middling Spot	6.68

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Jan. 16.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	23,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	6,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	4,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Jan. 16.

	Opening	Closing.
January 1932	....	5.12
February, 1932	....	5.10
March, 1932	5.10	5.08
April, 1932	....	5.07
May, 1932	5.08	5.06
June, 1932	....	5.06
July, 1932	5.07	5.06
August 1932	....	5.07
September, 1932	....	5.08
October 1932	5.10	5.08
November, 1932	....	5.10
December, 1932	....	5.13
January, 1933	....	5.15
Middling Spot	....	5.44

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Jan. 16.

January	6.90
March	7.06
May	7.24
July	7.40
October	7.64
November	7.67
December	7.76
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	7.35

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Jan. 16.

Broach, Fully Good, (Good Staple)	5.30
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	5.42
Broach Super (Good Staple)	5.54
Oomra, Good	5.02
Oomra Fully Good	5.12
Oomra, Fine	5.27
Bengal, Good	4.77
Bengal, Fully Good	4.87
Bengal Fine	4.97
Scinde, Fully Good	4.87
Scinde, Fine	4.97
Scinde, Superfine	5.07

LONDON SILVER.
London, Jan. 16.
Silver—China bought and sold. America a small sellers. Poor support.

Spot	19-5/16
Forward	19-7/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, Jan. 16.
Bar Gold, Fine per oz., £15-18-6

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Jan. 15.
Bank Bills, 3 months 5-5/8 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 5-13/16 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 6-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6-7/8 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Jan. 16.
T T London on Berlin 14.71-1/2.
T T London on Amsterdam 8.68-1/2.
T T London on Brussels 25.12
T T London on Madrid 41.37
T T London on Milan 69.25.
T T London on Berne 17.91.
T T London on Paris 88.93.
T T London on Prague 117.50.
T T London on New York (closing rate) 3.49-3/4.

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Jan. 15.
Cottonseed, Bombay, Hull ton.—No offers.
Castorseed, Bombay, Hull ton.—Jan/Feb. sellers £12-15.
Rapeseed, Toria (Hull continent).—Jan/Feb. sellers £12-0.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 16.

Chartered Bank of India A. & China £11-3/4.

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) £100-1/2.

P & O Banking Corporation £6.

Funding Loan 4 per cent £86 3/8.

Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent £75-3/8.

Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent £102.

Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent £36-1/2.

Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £48.

Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £56.

Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £75-1/2.

Consols 2-1/2 per cent £55-1/4.

War Loan 3 per cent £98.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92-1/4.

LINSEED.
London, Jan. 15.

Linseed, Calcutta (London), ton.—Jan/Feb. sellers £10-15.

Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f Hull ton.—Jan/Feb. sellers £3-12-6.

Linseed, Bombay, London, ton.—Jan/Feb. sellers £11-12-6.

LINSEED OIL.
London, Jan. 16.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.—Feb/Apl sellers 13.9.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.—May/Aug sellers 15/.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Jan. 16.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed, lb, Spot. 3-1/8.

LONDON METALS.
London, Jan. 16.
Closed to-day.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
London, Jan. 16.

Demand Bills	348.62

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, Jan. 16.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. cargoes:—
January sellers 26/.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. cargoes.—Jan/Feb. value 25/.

Wheat South Australian, Parcels.—
Jan/Feb. sellers 26/9.

Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels.—
May/Aug. nominal 33/.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.
London, Jan. 16.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch standard, No. 2.

C. and F. Calcutta.—
Jan/Mar. per cwt. 8/9.

C. and F. Bombay.—
Jan/Mar. per cwt. 8/9-1/2.

C. and F. Karachi.—
Jan/Mar. per cwt. 8/9-1/2.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, Jan. 16.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 7.

WOMAN IN BUSINESS.

A Perfect Shylock.

Fair woman is not so fair as she might appear.

"Women in business are not half so kind as men are," said Mr. Registrar Friend at the Clerkenwell County Court.

"I was forced to make the remark," declared the Registrar, "in a case where a debtor was sued by two firms.

"One was represented by a woman and the other by a male clerk.

"The man was willing to show kindness and disposed to leniency. The woman clerk was the reverse and stuck out for a committal order."

Do not despair, fair ladies. Mr. Gordon Selfridge thinks you are paragons.

"I find women are charming, loyal, generous and efficient in business," he said.

"As for men, I never found that it would be very hard to beat some of the men for that."

THE EXCELSIOR
6-30 and 10 p.m.
CLARA BOW
invites you to
HER WEDDING NIGHT
with
RALPH FORBES
A scream from start to finish.

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The eternal triangle from a new angle.

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To-night at 9-30 p.m.
CABARET PLAYE
Comedy-music rhythm that w eclipse anything you had befor
Plans at Rose & Co.

A SOUTH AFRICAN LETTER.

Indo-Union Conference Prospects.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 28.

The stage has been set for the Indio-Union Conference at Cape-Town on 12th January next. The Indian delegation is on the seas and will land on the shores of South Africa on 4th January. The delegation includes Sir Fazil Hussein (Leader), the Rt. Hon. V. S. S. Sastri, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Sir Geoffrey Corbett, Sir D'arcy Lindsay, Sir Kurma Reddi and Mr. G. S. Bajpai (Secretary). The South African delegation to meet the one from India consists of Dr. Malan (Leader, Minister of the Interior) Mr. O. Pirow, (the Minister of Justice), Mr. Jansen (the Minister of Native affairs), Mr. Patric Duncan and Mr. Heaton Nicholls (the two representatives of the Smuts party). Besides these, Mr. P. I. Huguenot, the Secretary for the Interior and Mr. H. Venn, the Commissioner for Immigration and Asiatic affairs will sit in the conference to watch the proceedings to assist the Union Delegation.

VISITS TO "LOCATIONS."

The programme has been already arranged for the Indian delegation. It will remain for four days in the Transvaal with the headquarters at Johannesburg and will visit the Indian commercial areas and Asiatic locations at Boksburg, Benoni, Germiston, Springs and Krugersdrop. It will also visit one of the gold mines in Johannesburg. On the 9th of January, the Indian delegation will depart for Capetown to sit in conference with the Union Delegation on the 12th January. It is believed that the Indian delegates will visit the important centres of South Africa after the conference.

PRESS TRIBUTE TO MRS. NAIDU.

Besides the work of the conference, some of the delegates will be required to respond to the requests of the general public for addresses on the Indian and other outstanding problems of to-day. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, as a matter of fact, has been already booked for a speech on 8th January at the monthly luncheon of the local Goodwill Club to be held at Carlton Hotel which will be the residence of of our delegates during their stay in Johannesburg. The local papers pay tribute to the work of Mrs. Naidu in glowing terms. The "Rand Daily Mail" says that she will certainly rank among the six most interesting women of the world.

The Rev. C. F. Andrews has already arrived in South Africa and is at present in Johannesburg. He is preparing for the forthcoming conference and trying to spread an atmosphere for justice to Indians.

SOUTH AFRICAN INDIAN CONGRESS.

The leaders of the South African Indian community have been at work for the last few weeks and have already drafted the statement of their grievances and demands to be presented to the Fazli Hussein delegation. The South African Indian Congress will meet in conference on 31st December and 1st January when the delegates from the three provinces in the Union will take part. They will be asked to authorize the executive of the S. A. I. C. to interview the Indian delegation and confirm the statement drawn by them.

THE PRIMARY OBJECT.

Ministerial circles do not take a pessimistic view of the Indian problem in the country. They expect that the settlement will be arrived at if the delegates from India accept the view that South Africa cannot egislaite in advance of the public opinion in the country. It is now practically settled that the agenda of work will be drawn when the delegates sit in conference, but it is definitely stated that South Africa will not allow the discussion on the existing anti-Indian legislations. It will deal with the success or failure of the 1927 Agreement and problems incidental to it. The main subject on the agenda will be to devise ways and means to reduce the Indian population in South Africa. The political correspondents of the local dailies agree in this matter and they maintain that this agreement is to be made within these limitations. But there is one silver lining to the dark clouds. South Africa also passes through a phase of world-wide depression. There is the deficit of over eight hundred thousand pounds in the budget and there is every prospect of its being increased to about two millions when the finance is budgeted in next session of the Union Parliament. South Africa wants trade with India. At present, the returns are in favour of India if the purchase of gold is included, as the imports outnumber the exports from South Africa. The Rev. Andrews is thinking over the matter and it is believed that if the question of a trade treaty with India is solved, the discussion of the other subjects before the conference will be facilitated.

ANTI-INDIAN ACTIVITY.

As the Conference is drawing near, the anti-Indian agitation either inspired or uninspired is growing its virulence, especially in the Transvaal. Krugersdrop has started the outlawry of Indians, and practically all parties have launched a campaign demanding that the Asiatic menace must be eliminated and that their right to trade and reside should be restricted. A petition has been drafted and signatures are being taken all over the Rand and the Reef.

The Roodepoort Municipality has served notice on Indians residing within its township to clear the premises they occupy and quit Roodepoort. Sir Kurma Reddi's representations have borne no fruit and the anti-Indian move progresses galore. The Indian community of Johannesburg has collected funds to take the case to the Supreme Court which will decide the fate of the Indians in that particular township. It should be pointed out, by the way, that the Indians are residing in that area for the ast 35 years.

Such outbreaks of antagonism and the Union Government's obvious lack of sympathy have made the Indian community pessimistic about the outcome of the Capetown conference which might end in a deadlock.

PROFESSOR KARVE.

Professor Karve of the Women's University at Poona arrived in South Africa. The visit was not previously announced but he had a great at Durban from the Indian community. His energy and enthusiasm, his simplicity and sanctity, his learning and self-sacrifice have endeared him to all the sections of Indians. When he came to Johannesburg about a fortnight ago, a large crowd of Indians gathered at the station to welcome him. The crowd included nearly a hundred ladies. The Professor had been the guest of honour at several functions arranged by the Transvaal Indian Congress, the United Patidar Society, Tamil Women's Association, the International Club and the Theosophical Society. Sir Kurma Reddy was present at most of the functions and paid a glowing tribute to the eminent services rendered by the Professor to the cause of the education of women and uplift of the widows.

THE ORDINANCE REGIME.

Indian Liberals' Views.

The 'Leader' of Allahabad edited by Mr. C. Y. Chitamani, President of the Liberal Federation writes:—

By promulgating a shoalful of drastic ordinances to meet the menace of revival of civil disobedience by the Congress, and by rounding up its prominent leaders in various parts of the country, the Government have unwittingly testified to the power and influence of the Congress. They have declared that they would oppose 'with their full power' and 'resist with all their might' disruptive forces. This also implies an admission of the formidable nature of the challenge which, in Government's opinion is involved in the programme and policy of the Congress. Congressmen would be more than human if such language did not tickle their vanity and increase their self-importance. One of the reasons put forward in the Government statement in justification of starting the heavy-steam roller of repression against the Congress movement is that it is the duty of Government to hand over to the new order a working administration and 'to this end to resist with all their might forces which would create a state of anarchy and chaos.' It is stated that the peaceful progress of India depends upon the maintenance of the authority of Government of India would fail law, whatever that Government may be, and that 'the present Government of India mould fail lamentably in their obligations to their successors, if during a period of transition they allowed this fundamental principle to go by default, or were content to permit the usurpation of their functions by any political organization.'

We do not dispute this fundamental principle, but we would ask the Government to consider as to why to-day there are so many disruptive forces in the country trying to subvert the existing order. Can the physical suppression of them cure the disease?

IRWIN POLICY COMMENDED.

Pt. Hridaynath Kunzru, Vice-President of the Servants of India Society, writes in the 'Servant of India':—

But what about the future? Are the British and the Indian Governments prepared to inaugurate a plan considered and deliberately abandoned by Lord Irwin as stated by him in his recent speech in the House of Lords—"such rigid repression as would create a desert which we call peace"? Even if they are, they will be as far as ever from a permanent solution of the constitutional question. Can we chalk out a plan of constitutional reforms or work them satisfactorily without the support of the most powerful political organisation in the country? The experience both of 1921 and 1930 clearly demonstrates the futility of such a belief. The Government will, therefore, be compelled in the end to abandon their present policy and to walk along the path traced for them with great prescience and discernment by Lord Irwin. The Round Table Confer

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Excellent Singing; Best Music Clearest Voice by R. C. A.
Shows: 5-30; 8 and 10-30 p.m.
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GLOBE TALKIE
(Sandhurst Road).

ence is to meet again about the middle of this year; the committees appointed by the Prime Minister to carry on the work left unfinished by the Conference will soon arrive in this country. They will meet with vigorous hostility from large sections of our countrymen and warm welcome from none. In any case the Congress which will not participate in this work will attach no value to their recommendations. If the question of constitutional advance is to be settled with the consent of all parties the Congress will have to be invited to participate in its discussion sooner or later. The only practical result of the present policy in such a case will be to embitter feelings and increase difficulties of those who stand by constitutional methods.

INDIA IN THE BRITISH PERIODICALS.

(Continued from page 6).

forgotten the Indian Round Table Conference because "it is certain that they are tired of the subject already". There is nothing new presented by the writer for the consideration of his readers other than what he wrote to the "Sunday Times" on the eve of the Prime Minister's statement on 1st December last. He reiterates his objection to the Conference method on the ground of: (1) the immensity and diversity of the interests of the peoples of a subcontinent, and (2) even if it were possible to contend with the difficulties in this regard, the bitter conflict of ideas and views between Hindus and Moslems as well as between the depressed classes and the caste Hindus, would preclude a reasonable hope of agreement in substance as regards the shape and form of the new constitution. His Lordship declares: "There was not much room for enthusiasm in support of, or indignation in opposition to, the Prime Minister's announcement. I accept the contention that the objection to the immediate establishment of provincial autonomy on the lines of the Simon Report were probably insuperable, but, nevertheless, I cannot contemplate the immediate futur, without anxiety." Referring to the affirmations and protestations for and against the Government's policy, the writer thinks they lead us just nowhere and concludes: "for years past the statesmen and politicians of Great Britain and India have been talking and declaiming and threatening and conferring on India's destiny. But what they have not succeeded in finding is a mutually satisfactory system of Government for the sub-continent."

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1932

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Gandhi's Host In Surat ailed For 7 Months

AVY SENTENCES ON OTHER CONGRESS WORKERS

THREE WOMEN GET 3 MONTHS JAIL

SURAT, January 16.

Sentences of various terms of imprisonment and fine have been passed by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate Mr. T. Almaula on persons who had been arrested along with Mrs. Gandhi and Miss Maniben Patel.

Two women named Chanduben and Prankoreben of Chikhli were each sentenced to three months' and 15 days' rigorous imprisonment, and fine of Rs. 100 in default 15 days further imprisonment.

Mr. Gordhandas Purshotamdas was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300, in default, one month's more.

Sjt. Ishwar Lal Amin, Dictator of Bardoli Taluka and Sjt. Morar Kasan, the host of Mrs. Gandhi in Syadala village where the party was arrested, were awarded 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200, in default, one month's more.

All the sentences were under section 17 (1) Criminal Law Amendment Act, for assisting the activities of an unlawful association in this case the Bardoli Ashram.—A.P.

BAN ON FILMS IN AHMEDABAD.

AHMEDABAD, January 16.

The District Magistrate served an order this evening on the proprietor of Cinema de France directing him not to exhibit any film or talkie featuring Gandhi or Vallabhbhai Patel or depicting the arrival of Gandhi in Bombay or any Congress activities. This order will remain in force for one month.—A.P.

MR. BHAT JAILED FOR SIX MONTHS.

AHMEDABAD, January 16.

Mohanlal Bhatt, editor, printer and publisher of Gandhiji's "Navjivan" who was arrested under section 17 (1) Criminal Law Amendment Act was tried and sentenced to-day to six months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine, in default one and a half month's further imprisonment.—A.P.

HOUSE SEARCHES IN AHMEDABAD

Leaders Released On Parole

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 16.

The police searched this morning the house of Jiwanlal Diwan, Secretary of the Gujerat Congress Committee and two others, but nothing incriminating is said to have been found therein.

Five leaders were released from the Sabarmati Jail this morning, on certain conditions, on parole. Two are required not to leave their houses from sunset to sunrise, one is required not to leave the limits of Ahmedabad City and the other two are required to report themselves daily at the police station.—A. P.

SEARCHING ACCOUNT BOOKS

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 16.

The police searched this evening the account books of a firm of local merchants for moneys belonging to the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee.

The police removed national flags from several houses and shops.—A. P.

KARACHI WOMEN GET 1 YEAR'S R. I.

A "Sight-Seer" Jailed For 6 Months

KARACHI, Jan. 16.

Nine men and three women who had been arrested prior to a lathi charge made on a public meeting on 10th January were tried, to-day, in the Karachi prison by Mr. W. N. Richardson, City Magistrate, and sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment from six to 18 months rigorous imprisonment on a charge of being members of an unlawful assembly.

The three women including Parbati Gidwani were awarded a year each.

All made statements. Jetanand Panwala tendering apology declared himself to be a sight-seer who was neither a Congressman nor was present with intent to participate in meeting. He was awarded six months. Three others pleaded guilty. All the accused were given "C" class.—A. P.

THROUGH OFFICIAL SPECTACLES

"Regrettable Feature" In Bombay

"PUBLIC MADE CATSPAW O F CONGRESS"

BOMBAY, Jan. 17.

The Director of Information, in a communique says:—

"The situation in the Presidency generally remains quiet, and where the collection of land revenue has started, the money is coming in satisfactorily. A few more arrests have taken place arising out of occasional defiance of orders issued by District Magistrates. In Ahmednagar, for example, a road was closed to processions, and a crowd collected in the town and marched to the edge of the road, but only four persons went on to the prohibited area and they were at once arrested, upon which the crowd quietly dispersed.

IN NASIK AND JAMBUSAR.

In Nasik District, six more arrests have been made at Yeola, and a notice has been circulated in the Taluka, warning the people that if there was any further trouble it might be necessary to employ extra police at their cost.

The Jambusar Taluka, in Broach District, where there was considerable unrest last year, is absolutely quiet and peaceful; and so are other former storm centres in Gujerat.

IN BOMBAY CITY.

In Bombay City there have been further arrests, some of them of persons who were wanted in other places and were found in Bombay. Several of those arrested have been released on giving undertakings not to take any further part in the civil disobedience movement.

"A REGRETTABLE FEATURE."

A regrettable feature of the agitation in Bombay City is the manner in which those responsible for the organisation of processions and meetings are deliberately encouraging riff-raff and undesirables to take part in the proceedings in order to throw stones, at, and assault, the police. Their object, of course, is to try and compel the police to disperse the crowds by force, in which case innocent persons may be injured for the stone-throwers take to their heels directly the police show signs of activity. This new development emphasises the necessity for all law-abiding citizens to keep away from these meetings and processions and not allow themselves to be used as catspaws for Congress.—A. P.

SITUATION ON N. W. F. P.

As Seen Through Official Spectacles.

"KOHAT QUIET, BUT TANK TEHSIL IN UNREST."

NEW DELHI, Jan. 16.

The Chief Commissioner, Frontier Province, has issued the following:—

"The last few days have shown satisfactory improvement through out Peshawar District. A number of cases have been reported of villagers themselves stopping activity such as picketing on the part of Congress agents. There are still areas where the agitation continues, the worst affected are a being Katland in Mardan Tehsil. In several villages in this area Congress offices which had previously been closed by the police have been reopened, and new leaders have been set up.

A small column of troops is at Katlang to reinforce police in their work of confiscating Congress emblems and arresting chief leaders. Since the withdrawal of the Pabbi Column to Cantonments there have been only one or two cases of Congress activity which were of a minor nature and were dealt with by the local police unaided, without any difficulty. Since the return of the Karak Column last week it has been found unnecessary to call in the assistance of troops anywhere.

"KOHAT QUIET."

In Kohat District conditions are now normal, and the attitude of people is more friendly than it has been since the inauguration of Congress movement.

Deputy Commissioner reports that in Hangu the whole of the revenue for Kharif crop was paid in on the first date due. In Bannu there has been no military movement since 12th, and the situation is satisfactory, the only sign of Congress agitation being appearance of nine picketers in the city.

UNREST IN TANK TEHSIL.

There is still some agitation, and the unrest in the northern part of Tank Tehsil in Dera Ismail Khan District which manifests itself in the attempts by villagers to picket Tank Bazar. An Indian Battalion from Manzai has been located in Tank, temporarily, as a precautionary measure.

There has been no sign of political agitation in Hazara Districts during the whole of the past week and the situation in that district is normal.—A. P.

PICKETERS ARRESTED

"FUTILE ATTEMPT TO REVIVE PICKETING."

PESHAWAR, January 16.

Attempts at revival of picketing in Maneri village in Peshawar have failed. A number of picketers have been arrested: The presence of troops and police has considerably helped in restoring the normal condition.—A.P.

ANOTHER AVIATION RECORD.

23,000 Miles In 235 Flying Hours

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Captain Robert Macintosh and Mrs. Westenra, sister-in-law of Sir Abe Bailey, landed at Stagelane Aerodrome, to-day after flying 23,000 miles from England to Cape and back in 235 flying hours. The flight is believed to be a record for their type of light monoplane. Carrying suitcases they stepped from their tiny yellow plane coolly as if they have just completed a train journey. The first person to greet Captain Macintosh was his wife.

"It has been a perfect flight. I enjoyed every minute," said Mrs. Westenra. The fliers searted on 6th November in a 105 horse-power monoplane, their aerial odyssey consisting of the following outward route: Paris, Geneva, Italy, Egypt, Abyssinia, British East Africa, Belgian Congo, Transvaal and Cape Town. Their homeward stages were via Mozambique, Belgian Congo, Sahara Desert, Algeria and Spain. They landed at Lympne to-day from Le Bourget and then flew to Staglane.—Reuter.

DTFIANCE OF ORDERS IN CALCUTTA AND HDWRAH

Attempt To Hold Meetings In Parks.

15 ARRESTED: SCHOOL-BOYS DISPERSED.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 16.

Attmpts were made this afternoon to hold meetings in different parks in Calcutta and Howrah in defiance of the order of Police who arrested 15 in the city. A meeting of school-boys was dispersed.—A. P.

EDITOR JAILED.

For Writing Article On Hijli Incident.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 16.

Mr. A. Zaman, Editor of "Sarbahara" a labour weekly, was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment in connection with an article on the Hijli Detention Camp incident. He was sentenced to a further term of six months' rigorous imprisonment for promoting class hatred, the sentences to run consecutively.—A. P.

FOOTBALL IN BRITAIN.

League, Union And Scottish Cup Matches

LONDON, Jan. 16.

The following are results of football matches played in League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Arsenal 3, Birmingham nil; Aston Villa 6, Liverpool 1; Blackburn 5; Portsmouth 3; Blackpool 1. West Bromwich 2; Bolton 2, Sheffield Wednesday 4; Everton 4, Sunderland 2; Huddersfield 2, Chelsea 1; Manchester City 5, Leicester 1; Middlesbrough 3, West Ham 2; New Castle 2, Grimsby nil; Sheffield United 3, Derby one.

SECOND DIVISION.

Barnsley nil, Leeds 2; Bradford 2; Tottenham 1; Bristol City nil, Poert Val 2; Charlton nil, Chesterfield nil; Notts County 1, Bradford City 1; Oldham 1, Bury 2; Plymouth 8, Millwal 1; Southampton 3, Preston 3; Stoke 3, Burnley nil; Swansea 3, Manchester United 1; Wolverhampton nil, Nottingham Forest nil.

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN SECTION.)

Bournemouth 2, Queens Park Rangers 2; Brentford 2, Exeter 2; Brighton 1, Swindon nil; Crysral Palace 5, Bristol Rovers nil; Fulham nil, Gillingham 2; Mansfield 4, Clapton Orient 3; Northampton 2, Norwich 2; Reading 5, Cardiff 1; Southend 1, Luton 1; Thames five, Coventry 2; Watford 1, Torquay nil.

THIRD DIVISION (NORTHERN SECTION.)

Barrow 3, Gateshead 1; Chester 3, Darlington 1; Crewe 5, Carlisle 1; Doncaster 3, Accrington 1; Hull 3, Walsall nil; Lincoln 9, Halifax 1; New Brighton 1, Tranmere 1; Rochdale 2, Wrexham 4; Southport 1, Stockport nil; York 2, Rotherham nil.

Rugby Union Rules.

The following are the results of the principal matches played under the Rugby Union Rules to-day:—

Birkenhead Park 19, Guy's Hospital 8; Blackheath 11, London Scottish nil; Bristol 16, Royal Air Force nil; Gloucester 8, Bath 3; Leicester 3, London Welsh 9; Plymouth Albion 3, Newport 6; Richmond 34, Cambridge University 3; United Services 8, Harlequins 14; (at Aldershot) Cardiff 12, Aberavon nil; Coventry 9, Moseley nil; Manchester 10, Waterloo 8; Edinburgh University 7, Glasgow University nil; Watsonians 8, Hawick nil.

Rugby Union Northern Rules.

The following are the results of the matches played under Rugby Northern Union rules today:

Batley 13, Bramley 5; Bradford 10, Hunslet 22; Castleford 27, Wigan Highfield 15; Halifax 15, Barrow 13; Hull Kingston Rovers 9, Dewsbury 16; Keighley 12, Featherstone 7; Leeds 2; Swinton 4; Leigh 16, Broughton 9; Salford nil, York 8; St. Helens Recreation 20, Rochdale 8; Wakefield 13, Huddersfield 5; Widens 9, Oldham 14; Wigan 39, Oldham 5, Match between Warrington and St. Helens was not played.

Scottish Cup.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

The following are results of football matches in the first round of the Scottish Cup played to-day:—

Queen of South 11, Stranraer 1; Leith 1, Albion Rovers 1, Arbroath 2, Aberdeen 1; Queens Park 4, St. Mirren 1; St. Bernard 4, Beith 3; Ayr 3, St. Johnstone 3; Hamilton 2, Dumbarton nil, Citadel nil, Partick 3; Dunfermline 5, East Stirling 2; Clyde 4, Third Lanark nil; Motherwell 7, Stenhousemuir 2; Cowdenbeath 5, Alloa 1; Hibernian 2, Dundee United 3; Dundee four Greenock 1; Raith 8, Inverness Thistle 1; Rangers 8, Brechin 2; Lochgeky 3, Hearts 13; Celtic 3, Falkirk 2; Kilmarnock 4, East Fife 1; Kings Park 7, Thornhill 1; Forfar 1, Airdriennians 3; Armadale 3; Montrosel; Dalbeattiestar 2, Leoness 3.

The following were the scorers in matches in Scottish Cup played to-day:

Arbroath, Jarvis and Stewart; Abordeen, Armstrong; Ayr, Robertson Taylor and Merrio; St. Johnstone, Bonson (three); Coltic, Townsley (own goal) and Napier (two); Clyde, Smith, Boyd, Munroe and McGurk; Cowdenbeath, Monzies, Anderson, Stewart (two) and Venters; Alloa, Main; Dundee, Troup, McNab (from penalty) Campbell and Balfour; Airdriconians, Armstrong (two) and Law; Hamilton Academicals, Mclaron (two); Hearts, Battles (five) Bonnio (three) Smith (two) R. Johnstone, White and Murray; Loghgelly, Broslin, McFaydon (two) Hibernians, Loslio and Langton; Dundee United, Dyet and Brant (two); Patrick, Denelly, Ness and Ballantyno; Kilmarnock, Connell, Aitkon Duncan and Mcleod; Eastfife, Weir; Leith, Mocell; Albion Rovers, Browning; Motherwell Memenomy, Murdoch and Mcfaydon (two each) and Forrier; Stenhousomuir, Knox and Sutton; Queens Park, Mcalpino, Dodds (two) and Gillespie; and Rangers, English (three) Marshall Mcphail (two) and Fleming (two).

The names of the scorers in other matches are not available.—Reuter's Special.

MR. HALSTEAD ASKED TO RESIGN?

Students Strike As Protest.

LUCKNOW, Jan. 16.

The students of the Lucknow Christian College did not attend their classes to-day following the news of the resignation of Mr. G. B. Halstead, American Missionary, and Social Director of the Institution. It is understood that he has been asked to take this course in view of some of his recent political activities. Mr. Halstead will soon be leaving for America via Calcutta with his wife and child.—A. P.

Improvement In Employment In Britain.

LONDON, January 16.

Rugby.—Statistics prepared by the Minister of Labour show that improvement in employment which began at the end of September continued up to Christmas. The imprisonment was in fact greater than the figures show because there was in many industries notably in the cotton and woollen textile trades and in coal-mining a fuller amount of employment for those who were working. It is estimated that in the four weeks ended December 21 the total number of insured workers actually in employment in Great Britain rose by 82,000.

Improvement occurred in 74 of 101 industry groups in which statistics are analysed. During 1931 the total number of unemployed in the cotton industry was almost halved.—B.O.W.

DELHI WOMEN VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED.

Stones Hurled At Police.

ATTEMPT TO HOIST NATIONAL FLAG ON QUEEN'S STATUE

NEW DELHI, January 16.

Congress announced a flag hoisting ceremony for this afternoon and five volunteers who were parading the streets making this announcement were arrested. At about 2 o'clock Janandra Kumar Third local "Dictator", with half a dozen lady volunteers proceeded to the meeting place in Queen's garden. Immediately afterwards a posse of police arrived on the scene and arrested them, and the volunteers are put them in a lorry. As the lorry moved along, it is stated, several stones were thrown on the police hitting several policemen, one of whom was noticed to be bleeding. Police thereupon stopped the lorry and charged the crowd with a view to dispersing them. The crowd ran away and as the police got into the lorry again they commenced throwing stones a second time. The police again charged the crowd and cleared the place. Thereafter they returned to the police station.

An attempt to hoist the Congress flag on Queen Victoria's statue was frustrated by prompt action by the police.—A.P.

COMMUNAL FRACAS AT HYDERABAD

1 KILLED: 3 INJURED.

HYDERABAD, (Sind) Jan. 16.

A Hindu-Muslim fracas occurred at chakla quarter in Hyderabad, Sind. One Bania was killed and three men seriously injured. Crowds collected on the scene, but everything is quiet now. Police enquiries are going on.—A.P.

MR. A. E. CLARKE DEAD.

CALCUTTA, January 16.

Mr. A. E. Clarke, Hon. Secretary, Calcutta Dog Show, collapsed and died this morning whilst sitting in the Secretary's tent in Eden Gardens shortly after opening of the annual show organised by the Calcutta Kennel Club. The Show which attracted a large number of entries, was immediately suspended until the afternoon.—A.P.

BURMESE REBELS ROUTED.

Extra Police Quartered In Zigon Sub-Division.

RANGOON, Jan. 16.

A party of irregulars and police led by the Sub-Divisional Officer and the Deputy Superintendent of Police raided the camp of Prome rebels near Hlandin. Three rebels were shot dead, two wounded and captured and four others were wounded but escaped. Government party was fired at but sustained no casualties. Seven guns, eight bombs and a quantity of cartridges and charms were seized.

One villager was murdered in Tharrawaddy and a dacoity by rebels took place in Henzada. Another prisoner who had escaped from Nyannglebin prison has been arrested at Toungoo, thus leaving thirteen more unaccounted for. In Tharrawaddy, the Maharattas on the night of November 10, arrested Saya Nwe a prominent rebel leader along with four others for harbouring him.

EXTRA POLICE QUARTERED.

Employment of extra police force have been sanctioned by Government and quartered in Zigon sub-division. Tharrawaddy District, it being in a disturbed and dangerous state.

Ban on Burmese political Association in Segaing Township has now been withdrawn.

A revenue department notification in the Gazette states that all matters of the Indian Territorial Force units in Burma are exempted from payment of the capitation tax.

H. M. S. Effingham arrived at forenoon from Chittagong and will stay here for a week.—A. P.

EARLY MO SHOCK

Manchester Surprised In Bed

HOUSES ROCK RATTLE AND DANC

Special C LOND

Six violent early tremors lasting ov caused a slight d chester district an people from their panied by loud r tinct shocks were while at Clifton windows and doo vibrated and croc shelves.

Shocks are also Manton, Worsle Broughton. Th attributed to "Fault", moveme a earthquake sca last May when ch toppled, ceilings thousands of pe into streets.

DAILY WEAT

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The weather the country exc light falls of r brugarh reportin inch. A weste causing cloud a rature in Baluch Forecast:—D rally.—A.P.

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Edited by LAXMAN GANESH KHARE (Acting Editor) and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., by VINAYAK MA DHAVRAO PAWAR, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press Hari Bldg., Old Custom Hou